

Jurnal Sosioteknologi



JURNAL SOSTEK

28. *Jurnal Sosioteknologi* VOL 14 NO 1 2015 ISSN 1858-3474

a. [PERUNDUNGAN SIBER \(CYBER-BULLYING\) DI STATUS FACEBOOK DIVISI HUMAS MABES POLRI, Rulli Nasrullah](#)

ABSTRAK Akun facebook Divisi Humas Mabes Polri merupakan salah satu akun di media sosial yang dimiliki dan dikelola oleh Markas Besar (Mabes) Polisi Republik Indonesia (Polri). Akun tersebut digunakan untuk memberikan informasi, berita, dan sosialisasi peraturan terkait tugas Polri kepada masyarakat umum. Namun, realitas di media siber dalam konten yang dipublikasikan oleh akun Divisi Humas Mabes Polri tersebut sering ditemukan terjadi bullying atau perundungan. Perundungan ini dilakukan oleh akun-akun lain yang mengomentari setiap status yang dipublikasikan, baik dalam bentuk kata-kata maupun gambar. Dengan menggunakan teknik penelitian analisis media siber, penelitian ini mengungkap bahwa (1) diskusi pada akun tersebut terjadi secara dua arah dari yang kontra sampai pro terhadap perundungan siber dan untuk beberapa kasus hal ini terbukti, (2) adanya kecenderungan memunculkan perundungan siber melalui komentar. Selain itu, penelitian ini juga dapat menunjukkan bahwa (3) perundungan siber yang terjadi selama interaksi bisa dilakukan oleh akun beridentitas maupun anonim.

Kata kunci: facebook, polri, CMC, perundungan siber

ABSTRACT Divisi Humas Mabes Polri facebook account is one of the accounts in social media owned and managed by Markas Besar (Mabes) Polisi Republik Indonesia (Polri). The social media is used to provide information, news, and dissemination of rules related to police duties to the public. However, it was found that the content published by Divisi Humas Mabes Polri facebook accounts often includes

bullying or harassment. This abuse or bullying is done by the accounts of others that comment on every status published, either in the form of words or pictures. Using the research technique of Cyber Media Analysis, this study reveals that (1) the discussion in the account occurs in both directions, those against and those pro with cyber-bullying, and in some cases it is proved (2) the tendency of the rise of cyber harassment through the comments. In addition, this study also shows that (3) cyber-bullying that occurs during the interaction can be done by any unidentified or anonymous account. Keywords: facebook, polri, cmc, cyber bully

b. [POTENSI DAN TANTANGAN BAHASA INDONESIA MENUJU BAHASA INTERNASIONAL](#), Park Jae Hyun (박재현) **ABSTRAK** Sekarang ini pertumbuhan ekonomi Indonesia semakin maju. Hal tersebut ditandai dengan berkembangnya industri dan banyaknya pelaku bisnis yang datang ke Indonesia. Seiring dengan hal itu, bahasa Indonesia sebagai alat komunikasi pun mulai berkembang dan banyak digunakan oleh penutur asing. Dengan demikian, bahasa Indonesia juga berpotensi menjadi bahasa internasional. Di Korea Selatan akhir-akhir ini terdapat kecenderungan masyarakat untuk mempelajari bahasa Indonesia. Akan tetapi, terdapat beberapa hambatan yang dialami orang Korea ketika belajar bahasa Indonesia. Untuk itu, penulis akan mengemukakan beberapa masalah dan memberikan saran yang belum terpikirkan oleh orang Indonesia. Semoga saran tersebut berguna bagi perkembangan bahasa Indonesia, khususnya untuk penutur asing. Penulis mengamati pengembangan bahasa Indonesia saat ini berorientasi pada penutur bahasa Indonesia saja, belum ada yang berorientasi pada penutur asing. Pengembangan bahasa Indonesia banyak dilakukan oleh pemerintah dan perguruan tinggi. Kiranya pemerintah memiliki langkah untuk menduniakan bahasa Indonesia dengan melakukan beberapa pembenahan tata bahasa dan membuat software untuk mempelajari bahasa Indonesia bagi penutur asing.

Kata kunci: bahasa indonesia, korea selatan, bipa

ABSTRACT

In recent years, the economic growth of Indonesia has been remarkable, marked by the industrial development and the high number of business doers coming to Indonesia. In line with the country's economic advancement, bahasa Indonesia as a means of communication has been growing in its use among foreign users, making it potential to become an international language. In the Democratic Republic of Korea (commonly known as South Korea), learning Indonesian is no longer a surprise. However, in general there are also some challenges in learning bahasa Indonesia. Therefore, the researcher was interested to discuss several problems related to it, and to give suggestions not yet commonly found among Indonesians. It is expected that the suggestions contribute to the development of Bahasa Indonesia, especially among foreign users. The development of Bahasa Indonesia is mostly conducted by the government and universities. The government should take a strategic step to make

Bahasa Indonesia used in the international world by conducting some grammatical improvement and creating a software of Bahasa Indonesia for foreign speakers.

Keywords: indonesian language, south korea, bipa

c. [KONTRIBUSI HIDROGRAFI UNTUK MEMPERKUAT EARLY WARNING SYSTEM KEAMANAN LAUT](#), Dicky R. Munaf, Demo Putra

ABSTRAK

Early warning system (sistem peringatan dini) keamanan laut yang dibangun oleh Bakamla merupakan suatu sistem yang mengintegrasikan parameter bahaya pelayaran sehingga kegiatan pelayaran dapat terhindar dari bahaya. Pembangunan sistem peringatan dini ini sesuai dengan Perpres Nomor 39 Tahun 2013 tentang Rencana Kerja Pemerintah Tahun 2014 khususnya pada Buku II, Bab VII Pertahanan dan Keamanan, Pasal F. Sistem peringatan dini yang dimiliki Bakamla saat ini menampilkan data gelombang dan angin sebagai parameter bahaya. Seiring perkembangan teknologi, sistem peringatan dini yang sudah dibangun oleh Bakamla memerlukan penajaman. Peran bidang keilmuan hidrografi diperlukan dalam proses penajaman tersebut. Proses tersebut dilakukan dengan menambahkan parameter-parameter bahaya dan menyesuaikan metode pengukuran dengan tingkat ketelitian yang lebih baik.

Kata kunci: bakamla, hidrografi, sistem, peringatan, pelayaran

ABSTRACT

The early warning system which has been built by Bakamla is an integrated system that integrates the parameters of sail hazard in order to avoid accidents from happening. The development of this early warning system is based on the Government's Regulation i.e. Perpres No. 39 in 2013 about the Government's plan for the year of 2014, specially in 2nd book, chapter 7th, in which security and safety aspects are obviously stated and must be concerned. The recent early warning system Bakorkamla owns displays data such as waves and winds as the hazard parameters. Along with the development of technology, the early warning system Bakorkamla has built needs enhancement. To do this, hydrography, as a branch of science is needed. The process can be done by adding more the hazard parameters and by finding a suitable measurement method with higher level of accuracy.

Keywords: bakamla, hydrographi, system, warning, sail

d. [CASTING CRITICAL THINKING IN CRITICAL READING INSTRUCTION](#), Muchsonah **ABSTRAK**

Tulisan ini adalah kajian mengenai sejumlah konsep yang dianggap terkait erat dengan membaca kritis dan berpikir kritis. Membaca kritis akan ditinjau dari berbagai definisi yang meliputi keterampilan yang melibatkan berbagai jenis dan tingkat ranah kognitif. Untuk mengantisipasi konsep yang berbeda dari membaca kritis dan kesalahpahaman antara membaca kritis dan bacaan lainnya, dilakukan

perbandingan sebagai bagian dari kajian. Selain itu juga dibahas apa yang dapat mempengaruhi jenis bacaan yang dibutuhkan. Terlepas dari kemungkinan konsep yang berbeda mengenai membaca kritis, dipandang perlu untuk melihat secara dekat konsep membaca itu sendiri. Sebagai proses mental, berpikir kritis merupakan salah satu topik penting untuk dipaparkan. Oleh karena itu, memahami unsur-unsur pemikiran dapat digunakan lebih jauh untuk menganalisis proses berpikir. Mengenai kebutuhan untuk menerapkan proses yang lebih mudah diidentifikasi, dilakukan kajian yang menggabungkan pemikiran kritis dengan keterampilan atau aspek-aspek lain untuk melihat efektivitas dari berpikir kritis. Karena kajian ini dimaksudkan untuk menempatkan pemikiran kritis agar bersinergi dengan membaca kritis, penting untuk membangun pemahaman yang lebih dalam mengenai kualitas apa yang harus dimiliki pembaca yang kritis. Dengan demikian perbedaan antara pembaca kritis dan pembaca nonkritis juga akan ditinjau sehingga akan terlihat jelas kualitas apa yang diharapkan dari seorang pembaca yang kritis

Kata kunci: membaca, kritis, kemampuan,

ABSTRACT

This paper is a review of a number of concepts considered closely related to both critical reading and critical thinking. Critical reading will be reviewed in terms of its various definitions covering various skills entailing different kinds and levels of cognitive domain. To anticipate different concepts of critical reading and misconception between critical reading and any other readings, the comparisons between them will also be reviewed. In addition, what may influence the type of reading needed will also be discussed. Apart from possible different concepts of critical reading, it is also significant to look closely at the concept of reading itself. As a mental process, critical thinking is one of the significant topics to clarify. Therefore, understanding elements of thought can be further used to analyse thinking process. Regarding the need to have a more identifiable process, a number of studies incorporating critical thinking with other skills or aspects will also be reviewed to see the effectiveness of critical thinking. As this study is intended to put critical thinking in synergy with critical reading, it is significant to build deeper understanding of what quality a critical reader should have. Thus the difference between critical readers and non-critical readers will also be reviewed, giving a clear direction of what quality is expected from a critical reader.

Keywords: reading, critical, skill

e. [PEMBELAJARAN DARI PROJEK PERCONTOHAN REDD+ PADA FASE PERSIAPAN DAN KESIAPAN](#), Tien Wahyuni

ABSTRAK

Sejak 2008 Kementerian Kehutanan telah memulai program pengujian penerapan REDD+ di Indonesia melalui proyek percontohan. Pada level subnasional, Kalimantan sangat relevan berkontribusi dalam mekanisme REDD+. Hal ini dibuktikan dengan tumbuhnya proyek-proyek yang mendukung kegiatan percontohan di Kalimantan. Proyek-proyek percontohan ini juga menjadi dasar pengujian untuk menjawab pertanyaan sebelum menyusun dan melaksanakan kebijakan REDD+ nasional di masa mendatang. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendapatkan data, informasi, dan gambaran awal proyek dan kegiatan percontohan REDD+ serta mengamati pola yang muncul dalam berbagai gambaran proyek REDD+ di level subnasional dan implikasinya untuk mewujudkan REDD+. Penilaian dilakukan terhadap beberapa proyek dan kegiatan percontohan REDD+ di Kalimantan berdasarkan dokumen proyek serta wawancara semiterstruktur dengan para pemrakarsa proyek dan pemangku kepentingan. Informasi yang tersedia dimaksudkan untuk memfasilitasi pemahaman dalam pembelajaran yang dapat digunakan untuk pembuatan rancang-an penelitian. Semua corak yang berbeda mengenai proyek REDD+ di Kalimantan ini dapat memberikan pelajaran berharga untuk memanfaatkan hutan guna memperlambat perubahan iklim.

Kata kunci : proyek percontohan REDD+, kegiatan percontohan, kalimantan

ABSTRACT

Since 2008 The Ministry of Forestry has been embarking on a program to test the implementation of Reducing Emission From Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) in Indonesia through a pilot project. At the sub-national level, the provinces of Kalimantan are the most relevant contributors to the REDD+ mechanism. It is proved with the growing projects which support the pilot activities in Kalimantan. These pilot projects also provide a basic test for answering some questions before structuring and implementing the national REDD+ policies. This study aims to obtain data, early information and description of REDD+ pilot projects and activities in Kalimantan, and to observe the emerging patterns in the sub-national landscape of REDD+ projects and its implications to realise REDD+. An assessment has been conducted to these REDD+ pilot projects and activities based on a review of project documents, semi structured interviews with project proponents and stakeholders. This available information is intended to facilitate understanding in the learning process and sharing of early lessons that can be used for designing future research on REDD+ pilots. All of these different patterns of REDD+ projects in Kalimantan can offer valuable lessons for harnessing forests to mitigate climate changes.

Keywords: reducing emission from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+), pilot projects and activities, kalimantan

f. DAMPAK EKSPLORASI GAS BUMI TERHADAP MASYARAKAT SAUMLAKI, Chairil Nur Siregar

ABSTRAK

Saumlaki terletak di Kabupaten Maluku Tenggara Barat. Saumlaki memiliki Blok Masela yang merupakan penghasil gas terbesar di Indonesia. Eksplorasi gas alam di Saumlaki dilakukan secara besar-besaran dengan padat modal, penuh risiko, dan menggunakan teknologi canggih. Eksplorasi tersebut membawa dampak positif dan negatif pada masyarakat Saumlaki. Dari segi social community yang dimiliki masyarakat Saumlaki, kegiatan eksplorasi gas alam ini berkontribusi terhadap social capital di antaranya natural capital, human capital, dan produced economic capital. Dari aspek produced economic capital, eksplorasi ini berkontribusi terhadap kesejahteraan masyarakat melalui berbagai kegiatan. Dari segi human capital, adanya eksplorasi ini dapat meningkatkan kemampuan masyarakat terutama pada aspek pendidikan dan komunikasi. Selain itu, eksplorasi gas alam ini pun berdampak terhadap natural capital terutama pada energi gas alam serta perkembangan flora dan fauna. Hal lain yang tidak dapat dipungkiri dari kegiatan eksplorasi ini adalah dampak patologi sosial. Mengingat dalam kegiatan eksplorasi tersebut banyak melibatkan tenaga kerja yang berasal dari dalam dan luar negeri, tentu saja para tenaga kerja tersebut akan membawa karakter dan budaya yang berbeda dengan masyarakat Saumlaki.

Kata kunci: community social, natural capital, human capital, produced economic capita, patologi sosial

ABSTRACT

Saumlaki is located in West Southeast Maluku District. Saumlaki has Masela Block which is the largest gas producer in Indonesia. Natural gas exploration in Saumlaki is done on a large scale with the capital-intensive, risky, and the use of advanced technology. The exploration has brought about positive and negative impacts on Saumlaki society. In terms of the social community's of Saumlaki, natural gas exploration activities have contributed to the social capital of which are natural capital, human capital, and produced economic capital. From the aspect of produced economic capital, this exploration has contributed to the welfare of the community through various activities. From the aspect of human capital, the existence of this exploration can improve the ability of people, especially in terms of education and communication. In addition, natural gas exploration is also an impact on the natural capital, especially in the natural gas energy and the development of flora and fauna. Another thing that cannot be denied of this exploration is the impact of social pathology. Since the exploration activities involve workers coming from inside and outside the country, the laborers bring different character and culture from the community of Saumlaki.

Keywords: community social, natural capital, human capital, produced economic capita, pathology social

g. PENGARUH PENGGUNAAN MEDIA INTERNAL PORTAL PT DIRGANTARA INDONESIA TERHADAP CITRA PERUSAHAAN, Ziko Pasaribu, Diah Agung E

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini membahas pengaruh penggunaan media internal portal PT Dirgantara Indonesia terhadap citra perusahaan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui seberapa besar pengaruh penggunaan media internal portal PT Dirgantara Indonesia terhadap citra perusahaan. Penelitian ini menggunakan beberapa teori yang relevan seperti komunikasi, public relation, penggunaan media, dan citra perusahaan. Metode penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif. Populasi penelitian ini adalah karyawan PT Dirgantara Indonesia dengan responden sebanyak 160 orang karyawan. Dalam menentukan sampel, digunakan metode nonprobability sampling dengan purposive sampling. Sementara itu, metode analisis yang digunakan adalah analisis deskriptif, uji hipotesis parsial, regresi sederhana, dan koefisien determinasi. Hasil penelitian ini membuktikan bahwa penggunaan media internal portal PT Dirgantara Indonesia memiliki pengaruh yang signifikan terhadap citra perusahaan dengan persentase sebesar 70,6%. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa semakin tinggi penggunaan media internal portal PT Dirgantara Indonesia, semakin tinggi dan positif pandangan karyawan terhadap citra perusahaan dalam persepsi mereka. Kata Kunci: media internal, public relation, citra perusahaan

ABSTRACT

This research discusses the influence of the use of internal media Portal of PT Dirgantara Indonesia to the corporate's image. The purpose of this research is to find the influence of the use of internal media Portal PT Dirgantara Indonesia to the corporate's image. This research used descriptive quantitative research. The population of this research is the employees of PT Dirgantara Indonesia with 160 respondents. The nonprobability sampling method by purposive sampling had been used to determine the samples' number of this research. The analysis method used was descriptive analysis, partial hypotheses test, coefficient correlations, simple regression and coefficient determination. The results of this research reveals that the use of internal media Portal PT Dirgantara Indonesia has a significant influence on the image of the corporate with a percentage of 70,6%, while the rest of 29,4 % is influenced by factors other than the variables use in this research .

Keywords: internal media, public relation, corporate image

f. FAKTOR BUZZ MARKETING PADA NASI GORENG MAFIA MELALUI MEDIA SOSIAL TWITTER, Aswin Darmawan, Alila Pramiyanti, dan Rah Utami Nugrahani

ABSTRAK

Saat ini kegiatan promosi melalui buzz marketing mulai berkembang dengan semakin meningkatnya pengguna internet khususnya social media di Indonesia. Buzz marketing merupakan teknik pemasaran

dengan menyampaikan informasi kepada orang lain dan orang tersebut meneruskan kepada orang lain secara berantai. Buzz marketing merupakan suatu teknik pemasaran yang menjembatani terjadinya word of mouth marketing. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode yang berfokus pada pendekatan kualitatif yang dipaparkan dengan desain deskriptif. Penelitian ini dimaksudkan untuk menjelaskan buzz marketing Nasi Goreng Mafia melalui twitter. Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini berasal dari hasil wawancara langsung. Pembahasan penelitian difokuskan pada masalah yang sudah dirumuskan dan diidentifikasi melalui lima indikator penelitian dalam menciptakan dan mendorong terjadinya buzz marketing antara lain media, diferensiasi, penyebaran informasi, hasil, dan maintenance. Setelah dianalisis, didapat hasil bahwa Nasi Goreng Mafia menggunakan twitter sebagai media promosi meliputi kegiatan tweet dan re-tweet. Diferensiasi produk Nasi Goreng Mafia adalah menggunakan bumbu rempah dan mempunyai level pedas. Account @NasGorMafia tidak mempunyai waktu khusus untuk menyebarkan informasi melalui twitter. Hasil penggunaan buzz marketing cukup sesuai dengan target. Kegiatan maintenance buzz @NasGorMafia adalah menunjuk agency untuk mengelola kegiatan buzzering.

Kata kunci: buzz marketing, media, diferensiasi, penyebaran informasi, nasi goreng mafia

ABSTRACT

Today promotional activities through Buzz Marketing has been developing along the increase of internet users, especially social media, in Indonesia. Buzz Marketing is a marketing technique to convey information to public who will subsequently share it to others, a way that enables the word of mouth marketing. This study used the main methodology that focused on qualitative approach presented in a descriptive method. The purpose of this study is to describe Nasi Goreng Mafia through Buzz Marketing via Twitter. The data in this study were obtained from interviews. The discussion of this study focuses on the issues formulated and identified through 5 research indicators in order to create Buzz Marketing, which are media, differentiation, information dissemination, result and maintenance. Based on the analysis, it was found that Nasi Goreng Mafia uses twitter as a promotional media, including "tweet" and "re-tweet" activities. The differentiation of Nasi Goreng Mafia's products is based on its spices and levels of spiciness. Although the @NasGorMafia account does not have any specific time to tweet the information on twitter, the result showed that buzz marketing has been effective for reaching its target. The buzz maintenance activity of @NasGorMafia is to appoint agents to manage the buzzing activity. Keywords: buzz marketing, media, differentiation, information dissemination, nasi goreng mafia, maintenance.

ABSTRAK

Proses komunikasi saat ini semakin berkembang dengan memanfaatkan teknologi yang memadukan antara teknologi informasi dan teknologi komunikasi sehingga muncul istilah Teknologi Informasi dan Komunikasi (TIK). Teknologi tersebut melahirkan sebuah sarana yaitu internet. Masyarakat menggunakan media, didasari oleh motif sebagai harapan khalayak ketika menggunakan media, dan kesenjangan kepuasan khalayak setelah menggunakan media. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui motif informasi, motif identitas pribadi, motif integrasi dan interaksi sosial, dan motif hiburan, serta mengetahui tingkat kepuasan pada mahasiswa Universitas Telkom dalam menggunakan situs smb.telkomuniversity.ac.id. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode survei deskriptif dengan pendekatan kuantitatif. Hasil penelitian ini adalah terjadinya kesenjangan kepuasan dari skor rata-rata Gratification Sought dan Gratification Obtained. Untuk motif informasi diperoleh skor $3,22 > 3,14$ dan untuk motif identitas pribadi diperoleh skor $3,23 > 3,16$, sehingga terjadi kesenjangan bahwa media tidak memuaskan ($GS > GO$). Integrasi dan interaksi sosial diperoleh skor $2,69 < 2,73$, dan hiburan diperoleh skor $2,72 < 2,80$, sehingga terjadi kesenjangan yang memuaskan ($GS < go$). Kata kunci: informasi, teknologi informasi dan komunikasi, motif, kesenjangan kepuasan

ABSTRACT

Today communication process is developing by utilize technology which combined information technology and communication technology, thus appears new term named Information and Communication Technology (ICT), which led a means named internet. People uses the media, caused by the motif as audience expectation when they used the media and discrepancy gratification of audience after use the media. The purpose of this study was to determine the motive information, motif personal identity, motif integration and social interaction, and motif entertainment, as well as determine the level of satisfaction Telkom University's student in the use of smb.telkomuniversity.ac.id website. The method used in this research is a descriptive survey with quantitative approach. The results of this research is there is a discrepancy gratification from average score of Gratification Sought (GS) and Gratification Obtained (GO). For information the score is $3,22 > 3,14$ and for personal identity, the score is $3,23 > 3,16$ thus appears that the media is unsatisfaction because the score of $GS > GO$. For the social integration and interaction, the score is $2,69 < 2,73$ and entertainment the score is $2,72 < 2,80$, thus appears that the discrepancy gratification is satisfaction ($GS < go$). Keywords: information, information and communication technology, motif, discrepancy gratification </go>.</go>.

[h. BRAND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OF MICRO SCALE SHOE INDUSTRIES BASED ON AUGMENTED REALITY FOR SMARTPHONE APPLICATION.](#)

[Rendy Ridwan Hidayat, Andar Bagus Sriwarno](#)

ABSTRACT

One of the best fashion products made in Bandung is shoes. Bandung micro scale shoe industries have a great potential to reach international market. But it is still constrained by conventional product marketing. This research aims to explore digital information technology to develop digital product marketing. At this moment, digital marketing strategy has been able to reach the gaps that cannot be done through conventional strategy. This research focused on digital interaction development intended as a bridge for consumers to get product information through augmented reality. User can see the shape, material, and color closely resembling real shoes through augmented reality feature. This is the main solution offered in this research.

Keywords: macro scale shoes, digital, marketing strategy, brand strategy, augmented reality

ABSTRAK

Salah satu produk fesyen terbaik buatan Bandung adalah sepatu. Industri sepatu skala kecil memiliki potensi besar untuk menembus pasar internasional, tetapi masih terkendala pemasaran produk konvensional. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengeksplorasi teknologi informasi digital untuk mengembangkan pemasaran produk digital. Pada saat ini, strategi pemasaran digital telah mampu menjembatani kesenjangan yang tidak dapat diatasi dengan strategi konvensional. Penelitian ini difokuskan pada pengembangan interaksi digital yang ditujukan sebagai jembatan bagi konsumen untuk mendapatkan informasi produk melalui augmented reality. Pengguna dapat melihat bentuk, bahan, dan warna yang sangat mirip dengan sepatu yang sebenarnya melalui fitur augmented reality, sebuah solusi penting yang ditawarkan dalam penelitian ini.

Kata kunci: industri sepatu, sistem informasi digital, pemasaran produk, augmented reality

[i. Resensi Buku Mengobarkan Kembali Api Pancasila, Prima Roza](#)

27. Jurnal *Sosioteknologi* VOL 13 NO 3 2014 ISSN 1858-3474

[a. SOSIOKULTUR SEBAGAI BASIS PENGEMBANGAN ILMU PENGETAHUAN DAN TEKNOLOGI.](#)
[Yudi Latif](#)

ABSTRAK Sejarah membuktikan perkembangan ilmu pengetahuan dan teknologi inheren dengan perkembangan sosiokultural masyarakat. Lebih konkretnya, terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara formasi kerangka institusional dengan laju perkembangan teknologi dan produksi. Makalah ini mengkaji hubungan antara perkembangan sosiokultural dengan kemajuan ilmu pengetahuan dan teknologi dalam sebuah negara yang pada gilirannya berpengaruh terhadap kemajuan bangsa. Berkaitan dengan hal itu, diperlukan komitmen semua pihak untuk melakukan revitalisasi kebudayaan yang

berbasis nilai-nilai luhur bangsa yang sesuai dengan tuntutan ilmu pengetahuan dan teknologi. Suatu strategi kebudayaan harus diorientasikan untuk menghadapi masa depan dengan segala masalah dan tantangannya. Dalam konteks ini, perlu dibuat tafsiran-tafsiran kreatif dan penyempunaan dari warisan budaya yang ada melalui pembelajaran interkultural. Selain itu, strategi kebudayaan harus diarahkan untuk meningkatkan kualitas hidup masyarakat. Upaya pembangunan ilmu pengetahuan dan teknologi sebagai fenomena kebudayaan harus mampu meningkatkan pemberdayaan masyarakat dalam rangka memenuhi kebutuhan jasmani dan rohani. Selanjutnya, strategi kebudayaan juga harus komprehensif, mencakup semua faktor budaya, yaitu manusia (anthropos), lingkungan (oikos), alat (tekne), dan komunitas (ethnos). Kata kunci: ilmu pengetahuan, teknologi, sosiokultural, kemajuan bangsa, strategi kebudayaan

ABSTRACT *History proves that the development of science and technology is inherent with the socio-cultural development of the society. More concretely, there is a significant correlation between the formation of an institutional framework and the pace of technology development and production. This paper examines the relationship between the socio-cultural development and the advancement of science and technology in a country, which in turn affects the national progress. In this regard, it is necessary for all parties to be committed to revitalizing culture-based noble values that correspond to the demands of the nation's science and technology. A cultural strategy should be oriented at facing the future with all its problems and challenges. In this context, it is essential that creative interpretations and polishing cultural heritage to perfection be performed through inter-cultural learning. Then the cultural strategy should be directed to improve the quality of life. Efforts for developing science and technology as a cultural phenomenon should be able to increase the empowerment of the community in order to meet the physical and spiritual needs. Furthermore, cultural strategies must also be comprehensive, covering all cultural factors, i.e. men (anthropos), environment (oikos), tools (Tekne), and community (ethnos). Keywords: knowledge, technology, sociocultural, national progress, cultural strategy*

b. [SCHOOLING AND IDENTITY: AMERICAN MUSLIM'S ATTITUDE TOWARD ISLAMIC SCHOOLING, Lusiana Marliana Nurani](#)

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini mengkaji sebuah sekolah Islam yang terletak di Barat Daya Amerika Serikat. Dengan mempertimbangkan bahwa sekolah Islam di AS hanya melayani tiga persen dari jumlah total siswa Muslim nasional, rumusan masalah pada penelitian ini adalah pertanyaan yang timbul berkaitan dengan sikap Muslim Amerika terhadap sekolah-sekolah Islam. Penelitian ini dilakukan terhadap tujuh orang partisipan yang dikategorikan ke dalam tiga kelompok, yaitu staf akademik, orang tua, dan siswa. Untuk mengumpulkan data dilakukan observasi di sekolah dan wawancara. Hasil penelitian

menunjukkan temuan bahwa sekolah Islam disikapi positif oleh semua partisipan. Sekolah ini dianggap sebagai tempat untuk mempersiapkan generasi muda Muslim yang siap berintegrasi ke dalam lingkungan yang lebih heterogen tanpa menjadi larut dan terbawa arus gelombang yang sedang berlangsung. Meskipun dianggap positif, masa depan pendidikan Islam masih dipertanyakan karena masalah keuangan yang tidak menjanjikan kelangsungan sekolah tersebut. Walaupun demikian, perlu dicatat bahwa jumlah Muslim di Amerika Serikat terus meningkat. Artinya, permintaan terhadap sekolah-sekolah Islam akan terus meningkat. Kata kunci: sekolah islam, muslim, pendidikan

ABSTRACT

This study examined an Islamic school located in the Southwestern United States. By considering that Islamic schools in US only cater three percents of the total Muslim students nationwide, questions arised with regards to the attitude of American Muslims toward Islamic schools. Seven participants, who were classified into three groups, namely academic staffs, parents, and students, were recruited. To collect data, observations in the school and interviews were conducted. The findings showed that Islamic school was perceived positively by all participants. This is a place to prepare young generation of Muslims to integrate in a more heterogeneous environment without being melted in the mainstream wave. Even though perceived positively, the future of Islamic education is still questionable due to the financial problems which jeopardize the continuity of such schools. However, it is worth noting that the number of Muslim in the United States keeps growing, which means that the demand for Islamic schools will increase respectively. Keywords: islamic schools, muslim, education

c. PENGARUH BRAND IMAGE TERHADAP KESETIAAN PENGGUNA SMARTPHONE IPHONE, Marheni, Tutut Ratna Pranata

ABSTRAK

Persaingan industri elektronik khususnya smartphone saat ini mengalami perkembangan cukup pesat. Perusahaan menggunakan berbagai strategi untuk merebut dan mempertahankan konsumen. Salah satunya dengan membuat brand image yang kuat sehingga menjadi top of mind di hati pelanggan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh brand image terhadap loyalitas pengguna smartphone iPhone di Universtas Telkom Fakultas Bisnis dan Adminitrasi. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian deskriptif, dengan menggunakan teknik analisis statistik regresi linier berganda dan teknik convenience sampling. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan terhadap responden yang menggunakan smartphone iPhone. Berdasarkan hasil uji hipotesis secara parsial, brand image smartphone iPhone berpengaruh signifikan terhadap loyalitas pelanggan. Hal ini dibuktikan dengan nilai berdasarkan uji koefisien determinasi. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa brand image memberikan pengaruh yang signifikan terhadap loyalitas pelanggan dengan persentase pengaruh sebesar 45,6%.

Sisanya sebesar 54,4% dipengaruhi faktor lain di luar brand image, yang tidak diteliti dalam penelitian ini, seperti brand equity, brand trust, dan faktor lainnya. Kata kunci: smartphone, Iphone, brand image, loyalitas, pelanggan

ABSTRACT

Today competition in electronics industries, especially in the smartphone industry, has developed so rapidly that it encourages marketers to keep developing their market share. Companies use a variety of strategies to win and retain customers, one of which by creating a strong brand image to be the top of mind in the hearts of the customers. The purpose of this study is to examine the effect of the brand image on the loyalty of the iPhone smartphone users at the Faculty of Business and Administration, Telkom University. This research is a descriptive study, using the technique of multiple linear regression statistical analysis and convenience sampling technique. The sampling was conducted to respondents who use the iPhone smartphone. Based on the results of partial hypothesis testing, it was found that the brand image of iPhone smartphone significantly influenced the customers' loyalty. This is proved by the value of the test based on the coefficient of determination. It can be concluded that the brand image has a significant influence on the customers' loyalty with a percentage of 45.6%. The remaining 54.4% is influenced by other factors beyond the brand image, those not examined in this study, such as brand equity, brand trust, and other factors. Keywords: smartphone, Iphone, brand image, loyalty, customer

d. [PERMAINAN JENGA \(DIGITAL DAN ANALOG\) PADA ANAK USIA PRASEKOLAH, Lalitya Talitha Pinasthika, Deddy Wahjudi, Ruly Darmawan](#)

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini menitikberatkan pada perkembangan permainan anak usia prasekolah dari dua media permainan, yaitu digital dan analog dengan menggunakan metode eksperimen yang diujikan kepada tiga belas responden dengan kisaran usia 3–5 tahun di Temasek International Montessori Preschool. Objek penelitian yang digunakan adalah permainan jenga digital dengan media iPad dan jenga analog. Berlandaskan konsep utama permainan oleh Oxland, penulis menganalisis pola bermain anak dan pola interaksi dengan kedua jenis media tersebut. Sinkronisasi permainan dengan elemen pembanding yang disebutkan Oxland dibandingkan dengan permainan jenga dari dua media. Penelitian ini menilai keterampilan bermain anak pada kedua jenis permainan berdasarkan jumlah balok yang berhasil dipindahkan. Dalam penelitian ini ditemukan adanya kecenderungan anak usia prasekolah lebih menikmati permainan analog karena kemampuan memanipulasi objek secara langsung. Permainan digital dinilai dapat diperkenalkan pada anak usia di atas enam tahun karena sensitivitas sensor anak pada usia ini lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan kelompok usia anak di bawahnya. Kata kunci: jenga, anak prasekolah, permainan digital, permainan analog

ABSTRACT

This study emphasizes the development of pre-school children's games in two different media: digital and analog. This study used an experimental method tested on thirteen respondents ranging from the age of 3-5 years who attended the Temasek International Montessori Pre-School. The object of the research is digital Jenga with the iPad media and analog Jenga. Based on the main concept of the game by Oxland, the children's playing patterns in both types of media to interact with the game were analyzed. The synchronizations of the game with the elements mentioned by Oxland were compared with the use of the two media of Jenga game. This research evaluated the children's skill in playing both types of game according to the number of blocks successfully transferred. It was found that the pre-school children tended to enjoy the analog game more than the digital due to their ability to directly manipulate the objects. The digital game is considered more appropriate to be introduced to children over 6 years old due to their higher sensory capability than that of the younger groups. Keywords: jenga, preschool children, digital games, analog games

e. [EKSPERIMEN TEORI HUMAN CENTERED DESIGN PADA ELEMEN FISIK TAMAN KRESNA KOTA BANDUNG, Sigit Firdaus Prayogi, Budi Isdianto, Muh. Ihsan](#)

ABSTRAK

Fenomena pendekatan perancangan kota yang banyak dilakukan saat ini jarang mengakomodasi keberagaman struktur sosiokultural yang telah terbentuk di kawasan tersebut. Para perancang taman lebih sering melihat taman kota sebagai benda fisik (physical artifact) dibandingkan sebagai benda budaya (cultural artifact). Masih ditemukan kesenjangan perangkat rencana taman kota, yaitu kesenjangan antara rencana tata ruang yang bersifat dua dimensi dan rencana fisik yang bersifat tiga dimensi. Teori human centered design dengan pendekatan partisipatif berpeluang mengembangkan dan menjamin suatu komunitas sosial yang memungkinkan terjadinya proses belajar dari masyarakat untuk beradaptasi dan berintegrasi dengan lingkungannya. Teori Human Centered Design memiliki tiga perspektif utama, yaitu desirability, feasibility, dan viability. Fleksibilitas adalah kata kunci ketika mengaplikasikan teori human-centered design ke dalam desain taman kota. Titik tekan lingkaran dalam teori human-centered design pada kasus Taman Kresna memiliki porsi yang berbeda dengan kondisi ideal. Desain model yang diaplikasikan masih memuat banyak kekurangan terutama proses aplikasi dengan studi kasus. Kata kunci : teori human centered design, elemen fisik, taman kresna

ABSTRACT *The phenomenon of urban design approach that is currently done rarely accommodates the diversity of socio-cultural structures formed in the region. The designers of the parks often see city parks as physical artifacts rather than as cultural artifacts. However, there was still a gap between the tools of spatial plan, i.e. the two-dimensional spatial plans and the three-dimensional physical plans. The theory of human-centered design with a participatory approach provides the opportunity to develop and guarantee a social community that allows the learning process for the society to adapt and integrate*

with their surroundings. The theory of Human-Centered Design has three main perspectives: desirability (demand), feasibility (eligibility) and viability (sustainability). Flexibility is the keyword when applying the theory of human-centered design into the design of urban parks. The focus of the theory of human-centered design in the case of Taman Kresna has a portion different from the ideal condition. The applied model design still has weaknesses especially in term of the process of its application to the case study. Keywords: human centered design theory, physical element, kresna park

f. [STRATEGI KOMUNIKASI VISUAL KEGIATAN WINDOW FARMING SEBAGAI ALTERNATIF BERKEBUN LAHAN SEMPIT PADA HUNIAN VERTIKAL Atria Nuraini Fadilla¹, Achmad Syarief, Ifa Safira Mustikadara](#)

ABSTRAK Salah satu kondisi negatif yang terjadi di ruang apartemen/hunian vertikal adalah pencemaran udara di dalam ruangan. Hal tersebut perlu mendapat perhatian karena masih banyak masyarakat yang tinggal di apartemen/hunian vertikal tidak mengetahui dampaknya dalam jangka panjang. Salah satu cara untuk mengatasi dampak tersebut adalah dengan window farming atau berkebun di jendela. Seni bertanam di dalam pot dengan penggunaan sistem hidroponik ini cocok dengan kepraktisan masyarakat kota. Berdasarkan alasan tersebut penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menyusun strategi komunikasi visual melalui gerakan kampanye. Melalui studi perancangan, didapati bahwa kampanye yang mengedepankan pendekatan komunikasi AISAS dengan visualisasi kartun dan strategi persuasi humor cukup efektif untuk digunakan. Pendekatan tersebut perlu dilakukan untuk mempermudah proses transfer informasi agar menggugah kesadaran penghuni apartemen untuk hidup lebih sehat dengan bercocok tanam di jendela. Kata kunci: window farming, strategi komunikasi visual, hunian vertikal, AISAS

ABSTRACT *One of the negative effects vertical housing with its limited space poses is the occurrence of indoor air pollution. It has raised concerns as many vertical housing residents are not fully aware of its long term impacts. One possible solution is to do windows farming, an art of indoor gardening using a hydroponic system that suits practical urban lifestyle. Based on that issue, this research was conducted regarding a campaign strategy of visual communication on windows farming. Through a design study, it was found that a campaign that encouraged an approach of AISAS communication with an animated visualization and humorous persuasive strategy was effective to use. Such an approach is essential to enable an easy process of information transfer in order to raise the dwellers' awareness about better healthy life through windows farming.*

Keywords: window farming, visual communication strategy, vertical housing, AISAS

g. [PENGGUNAAN FLOUTING DALAM TAYANGAN HUMOR OPERA VAN JAVASEBAGAI CERMIN BUDAYA KOMUNIKASI KONTEMPORER, Ririn Sri Kuntorini, Mahaputra Aditya Pradana](#)

ABSTRAK Tanpa adanya prinsip kerja sama, interaksi manusia akan jauh lebih sulit dan kontraproduktif. Prinsip kerja sama dan kaidah Grice tidak spesifik hanya untuk sebuah percakapan tetapi dapat digunakan untuk interaksi lisan pada umumnya. Tayangan humor Opera van Java melakukan flouting maksim dengan sengaja ataupun tidak. Jika hal itu terjadi, makna yang disampaikan pun berbeda dari ucapannya. Dalam percakapan, flouting sering dimanipulasi oleh penutur untuk menghasilkan efek pragmatik negatif, misalnya dengan sarkasme atau ironi. Para pemain Opera van Java melakukan flouting agar dapat menyembunyikan kebenaran yang utuh dan memanipulasi kata-kata yang dituturkan demi menghibur penonton. Ketika sengaja melakukan flouting maksim, penutur melakukannya dengan tujuan mengungkapkan beberapa implikatur. Dengan demikian, maksim tetap dipandang baik ketika prinsip-prinsipnya dipatuhi, begitu juga ketika tidak dipatuhi atau diabaikan. Kata kunci: prinsip kerja sama, flouting, implikatur

ABSTRACT *In the absence of cooperative principles, human interactions will be far more difficult and counter productive. The cooperative principles and Gricean rules are not only specified to a conversation but to oral interactions in general. Utterances found in the humorous show of Opera van Java are mostly flouting the maxim, both intentionally and unintentionally. When it happens, the conveyed meaning will be different from what is actually said. In a conversation, flouting is often manipulated by speakers to produce negative pragmatic effects, such as sarcasm or irony. Opera van Java actors use flouting in order to hide the real truth and manipulate their utterances to entertain the audience. Moreover, if the speakers deliberately flout the maxim, they intentionally do that in order to reveal some implicature. Therefore, a maxim is still considered good when its principles are followed, as well as when the maxim is not followed or ignored. Keywords: cooperative principles, flouting, implicature*

h. [MITOS NAMA ASING DI DALAM PENAMAAN KOMPLEKS PERUMAHAN DI WILAYAH PERKOTAAN, Jejen Jaelani¹, Tri Sulistyaningtyas, Asep Wawan Jatnika](#)

ABSTRAK Di Indonesia, sejak tahun 1990-an, muncul fenomena penamaan kompleks dengan nama asing yang mencapai puncaknya beberapa tahun terakhir. Perumahan yang menggunakan nama asing dapat dikategorikan menjadi beberapa kelompok yaitu menggunakan nama asing sepenuhnya, menggunakan gabungan nama daerah dan bahasa asing, menggunakan gabungan nama dalam bahasa Indonesia dengan bahasa asing, dan menggunakan nama kota di luar negeri. Penggunaan nama asing ini merupakan mitos, sebuah tipe wicara yang khusus. Penamaan ini menawarkan cara berbicara yang berbeda untuk objek yang sebenarnya sama. Penamaan kompleks dengan nama asing

mengesankan eksklusivitas, kebahagiaan, prestise, dan seterusnya. Mitos nama asing pada kompleks perumahan ini menawarkan kepercayaan dan cara hidup yang baru pada masyarakat. Ketika kepercayaan ini kemudian menjadi kesadaran kolektif dalam jangka waktu lama, hal ini akan berubah menjadi ideologi, yakni ideologi konsumerisme. Pada saat yang bersamaan, mitos nama asing ini membuat segmentasi kota di antara para warganya semakin tegas. Kompleks perumahan dengan nama asing ini diperuntukan bagi kelas tertentu, dengan gaya dan cara hidup tertentu, dengan tingkat eksklusivitas tertentu yang berbeda dengan masyarakat di luar kompleks tersebut. Kata kunci: mitos, nama asing, kompleks perumahan, ideologi, konsumerisme

ABSTRACT *In Indonesia, there has appeared the phenomenon of naming housing complexes with foreign names since the 1990s until its peak in the last few years. Housing complexes with foreign names can be categorized into several groups: those fully using foreign names, combining names of the regions and foreign names, combining names in Indonesian language and foreign names, and using names of cities abroad. The use of foreign languages in naming housing complexes is a myth, a particular type of speech. It offers a different manner of talking about the same objects. The foreign languages used in naming the housing complexes give an impression of exclusivity, happiness, prestige, etc. The myth of using foreign names for housing complexes offers new beliefs and ways of life among the communities. When these have become a belief of collective awareness for a long time, it will turn into an ideology, a consumerism ideology. At the same time, the myth of using foreign names in housing complexes confirms the segmentation of cities among the dwellers. Housing complexes with foreign names are earmarked for a particular class, style and way of life, different from the community outside the housing complexes. Keyword: myth, foreign name, housing complex, ideology, consumerism*

i. [MELATIH KESABARAN PADA ANAK USIA 7 DAN 8 TAHUN DENGAN MERAJUT, Dian Rinjani, Dian Widiawati, Lies N. Budarti](#)

ABSTRAK Melatih perkembangan anak dengan merajut bukan pekerjaan mudah. Diperlukan tutorial merajut yang tepat agar mudah dipelajari oleh anak. Tutorial rajut yang ada di dalam knitting art masih membuat anak kesulitan mengaplikasikan teknik merajut. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah eksperimen kualitatif. Metode ini menggunakan dua tahap tes yaitu pre-test menggunakan tutorial rajut yang ada di dalam knitting art dan treatment menggunakan video tutorial yang dibuat menyesuaikan tutorial yang ada di Knitting Art. Parameter kesabaran menjadi instrumen penelitian untuk mengumpulkan data dari tahap pre-test dan tahap treatment. Parameter kesabaran menggunakan skala diferensial untuk mengumpulkan data. Kedua tahap tes diujicobakan kepada lima orang siswa Sekolah Dasar Internasional Temasek Bandung. Hasil perbandingan dari kedua tahapan tes membuktikan beberapa peningkatan kesabaran pada 4 anak, sedangkan pada 1 anak tidak ada

perubahan karena anak tersebut sudah memiliki skor maksimal. Peningkatan tersebut membuktikan merajut menggunakan tutorial yang tepat dapat meningkatkan kesabaran pada anak usia 7 dan 8 tahun. Kata kunci: knitting art, rajut, siswa, sabar

ABSTRACT *Training children development through knitting is not an easy task. The right knitting tutorial for children is needed in order that children learn it easily. The knitting tutorial currently available in the Knitting Art still poses difficulties among children in term of the application of the knitting technique. The method used in this research is a qualitative experiment using two steps of test, i.e. pre-test step, which used the knitting tutorial available in the Knitting Art, and the second is treatment, which used a video tutorial made to suit the tutorial available in the Knitting Art. Patience parameter was used as a research instrument to collect the data from the pre-test and the treatment. The patience parameter used a differential scale for collecting the data. The two steps of test were performed on five elementary school students of Sekolah Dasar Internasional Temasek Bandung. The result of the comparison of both tests showed an increase of patience in 4 students, while no change was found in 1 student because the student had already had a maximum score. Such increases proved that knitting using the right tutorial could increase the patience of children aged 7 to 8. Keywords: knitting art, knitting, student, patience*
j. [RESENSI BUKU, Komunikasi Antarbudaya \(Di Era Budaya Siber\), Qariah A. Siregar](#)

26. Jurnal Socioteknologi, VOL 13 NO 2 2014 ISSN 1858-3474

a. [TRANSFORMASI BUDAYA SAINS DAN TEKNOLOGI : MEMBANGUN DAYA KREATIVITAS,](#)
[Yasraf Amir Piliang](#)

ABSTRAK. Hubungan antara pembangunan sains-teknologi dan pengembangan sosial-budaya pada dasarnya bersifat timbal balik. Di satu sisi, nilai-nilai budaya dalam masyarakat tertentu sangat mendukung pengembangan sains pengetahuan dan teknologi. Di sisi lain, pengenalan atau difusi sains dan teknologi tertentu secara fundamental dapat mengubah nilai-nilai budaya masyarakat itu sendiri. Kedua nilai pada dasarnya hadir dalam berbagai cara, dan kreativitas adalah manifestasi dasar nilai-nilai tersebut. Akan tetapi, nilai-nilai hidup itu sendiri biasanya tidak selalu sejalan dengan nilai-nilai yang diperlukan untuk pengembangan kreativitas dalam sains dan teknologi. Di sini, kita berbicara tentang “kesenjangan budaya antara nilai-nilai yang terkait, sebagai konsekuensi logis dari karakter budaya negatif unlsolved tertentu: budaya mimesis, kandang dari status quo, mentalitas jalan pintas, model ketidakseimbangan berpikir. Hasilnya adalah kontradiksi tertentu antara nilai-nilai sosial budaya dan nilai-nilai sains-teknologi. Untuk menciptakan nilai-nilai yang lebih seimbang, yang mendukung pengembangan sistem ilmu-teknologi dan sistem sosial-budaya, pengenalan serangkaian strategi budaya sangat diperlukan: untuk membangun sebuah “budaya ketiga”, untuk mengembangkan model berpikir yang seimbang, untuk menciptakan masyarakat yang kreatif, untuk meningkatkan budaya produktif, dan untuk membangun ruang representasi bagi komunikasi sains dan teknologi di

masyarakat. Kata kunci : transformasi, sains-teknologi, sosial-budaya, kreativitas

ABSTRACT. The relation between science-technological development and socio-cultural development is basically reciprocal in its nature. On the one hand, certain cultural values in a particular society are highly supportive for the development of science and technology. On the other, the introduction or diffusion of a certain science and technology can fundamentally change the cultural values themselves. Both values are basically present in various ways, in which creativity is their fundamental manifestation. However, the living values themselves are not usually in line with the values that are necessary for the development of creativity in science and technology. Here, we talk about a “cultural discrepancy between related values, as a logical consequences of particular unsolved negative cultural characters: mimetic culture, the cage of status quo, short cut mentality, imbalance model of thinking. The result is a certain contradiction between socio-cultural values and science-technological values. To create a more balance of values, which are supportive for the development of both science-technological system and socio-cultural system, the introduction of a set of cultural strategies is highly necessary: to build a “third culture”, to develop a balance model of thinking, to create a creative society, to enhance a productive culture, and to construct a representational space for the communication of science and technology in the society. Keywords: transformation, science-technology, socio-culture, creativity

b. [KAJIAN MORALITAS TEKNOLOGI PINTU PERLINTASAN KERETA API \(Studi Kasus: Pintu Perlintasan Kereta Api Cikudapateuh Bandung\), Idhar Resmadi](#)

ABSTRAK. Kecelakaan kereta api merupakan salah satu peristiwa transportasi yang sering terjadi di Indonesia. Salah satu permasalahan yang mengemuka adalah persoalan pintu perlintasan kereta. Kecelakaan yang sering terjadi di sekitar pintu perlintasan disebabkan kelalaian petugas penjaga pintu atau sikap dari para pengemudi yang nekat. Faktor manusia dan teknologi sering menjadi sorotan dalam banyak kasus kecelakaan kereta api. Konsep mengenai determinisme teknologi dan konstruksi sosial memang merupakan dua kutub yang seolah-olah saling berlawanan dalam melihat suatu fenomena teknologi. Tulisan ini membahas bagaimana suatu pintu perlintasan kereta api dipandang sebagai salah satu unsur teknologi yang berperan penting dalam menjaga keselamatan manusia. Kajian ini mengamati faktor manusia dan nonmanusia dalam melihat moralitas teknologi pintu perlintasan kereta api di Cikudapateuh, Bandung. Kata Kunci: teknologi, moralitas, pintu perlintasan kereta api, transportasi

ABSTRACT. Train wreck is one of the transportation accidents that often occur in Indonesia. One of the problems that often arise is that of railroad crossings due to negligence of the officers in charge or to reckless motorists. Human factors and technology are often in the spotlight in many cases of train accidents. The concept of technological determinism and social construct is a two-seemingly-contradictory view of technological phenomena. This paper outlines how rail crossings are viewed as

an element of technology that plays an important role in human safety. This study observes human and non-human factors in perceiving the morality of railroad crossings technology in Cikudapateuh, Bandung. Keywords: technology, morality, railway crossings, transportation

c. [TRANSITIVITY IN TELEPHONE CONVERSATION IN A BRIBERY CASE IN INDONESIA : A FORENSIC LINGUISTIC STUDY, Dana Waskita](#)

ABSTRAK. Penelitian ini adalah sebuah kajian linguistik atas percakapan telepon dalam bahasa Indonesia pada kasus korupsi yang terjadi baru-baru ini, khususnya sebuah kasus penyuapan. Pendekatan linguistik pragmatis dan sistemik fungsional digunakan sebagai metode untuk mengungkapkan fakta-fakta yang ditemukan pada kasus penyuapan sebagai suatu jenis kasus hukum dalam studi Linguistik Forensik. Percakapan telepon dari dua jenis penyuapan dikumpulkan sebagai data penelitian ini. Data dianalisis secara semantis, pragmatis, dan sintaktis. Ditemukan bahwa para pelaku menggunakan beberapa kode tertentu untuk berkomunikasi. Mereka juga menggunakan cara tertentu untuk menyampaikan tindak tutur lokusi untuk mendapatkan ilokusi untuk mencapai efek perlokusi yang mereka inginkan. Banyak proses materi muncul pada transkrip percakapan telepon para pelaku (koruptor) yang menunjukkan tindakan yang mereka lakukan. Proses materi yang muncul dalam percakapan menunjukkan gejala bahwa permintaan langsung dilakukan oleh pihak yang lebih kuat kepada interlocutor untuk mempersiapkan bahan-bahan. Kata kunci : linguistik forensik, semantik, pragmatik, sintaksis, percakapan telepon, penyuapan

ABSTRACT. This study applies linguistics to investigate telephone conversations on a recent corruption case, to be specific, a bribery, in Indonesia. A pragmatic and systemic functional Linguistic approach was used as the method to reveal the facts on a bribery as a type of legal case in forensic linguistic study. The telephone conversations on two different types of bribery were collected as the data of this research. The data were analyzed semantically, pragmatically, and syntactically. It was found that the perpetrators used some particular codes to communicate. They also used a certain way to convey locutions to get the illocution to achieve the effect of the perlocution they wanted. Many material processes appeared in the transcripts of the telephone conversations of the actors (corruptors) which show the actions performed by the actors. The material process that appears in the conversation suggests a direct request from the more powerful to prepare materials to the interlocutor. Keywords : forensic linguistic, semantics, pragmatics, syntax, telephone conversation, bribery

d. [PEMANFAATAN KOTORAN SAPI UNTUK MATERIAL KONSTRUKSI DALAM UPAYA PEMECAHAN MASALAH SOSIAL SERTA PENINGKATAN TARAF EKONOMI MASYARAKAT, Muhammad Dwi Nugroho, Muhammad Dzikri Ridwanulloh Annur](#)

ABSTRAK. Dewasa ini, kemajuan ilmu dan teknologi telah menghadirkan perubahan yang begitu signifikan. Kehidupan yang semula penuh dengan kesederhanaan kini berubah menjadi sangat modern. Sesuatu yang melandasi hal tersebut ialah ilmu. Dengan hadirnya ilmu, segala aspek kehidupan kini berubah sangat drastis. Ilmu membantu kehidupan manusia menjadi lebih dinamis

karena keadaan sosial di suatu lingkungan masyarakat berkaitan erat dengan ilmu. Konflik sosial serta keadaan ekonomi rendah di suatu masyarakat dapat dipecahkan dengan ilmu dan teknologi. Perekaciptaan material bangunan pada sebuah konstruksi, yaitu batu bata dari kotoran sapi dapat berpengaruh dalam berbagai bidang seperti bidang sosial dan ekonomi yang selama ini banyak menjadi masalah dalam masyarakat. Konflik sosial dan ekonomi yang terjadi menarik untuk dikaji melalui disiplin ilmu teknik sipil. Dalam dunia konstruksi, kotoran sapi dapat didaur ulang menjadi suatu material bangunan, yakni sebagai pengganti batu bata. Selain upaya memecahkan konflik sosial masyarakat, batu bata kotoran sapi juga dapat menjawab masalah ekonomi masyarakat karena mampu menyediakan lapangan kerja dalam pemanfaatan limbah kotoran sapi. Kata kunci : kotoran sapi, material konstruksi, masalah sosial, ekonomi masyarakat

ABSTRACT. Today the advancement of science and technology has brought significant changes. Life that was previously full of simplicity has now turned into modernity. The agent of change is science. With the presence of science, all aspects of life change so drastically. Science helps human life become more dynamic as the social condition of a public environment is closely related to science. Social conflicts as well as low economic circumstances in a society can be alleviated by science and technology. Innovation in the manufacture of building materials for construction, such as bricks from cow dung, can be influential in many fields, especially social and economic, which is still a problem commonly found in the community. Social and economic conflicts that occur are interesting to study through a civil engineering approach. In the construction world, cow dung can be recycled into a building material that is a substitute for bricks. In addition to the efforts to solve the social conflicts, cow dung bricks can also answer the economic problem of the society because it can provide employment in the use of cow manure. Keywords : cow manure, material of construction, social issues, economy of society e. [MAKNA SIMBOL EMOTIKON DALAM KOMUNITAS KASKUS, Alila Pramiyanti, Maylanny Christin](#)

ABSTRAK. Simbol atau lambang adalah suatu tanda untuk menunjuk sesuatu berdasarkan kesepakatan bersama. Penelitian ini membahas penggunaan simbol yang berupa emotikon untuk menjelaskan hal-hal yang tidak terwakili karena keterbatasan nada, suara, dan ekspresi yang belum terwakili. Penelitian ini menggunakan semiotika Pierce yang menganalisis emotikon yang ada pada komunitas Kaskus. Penelitian ini menunjukkan emotikon Kaskus memiliki makna untuk menekankan ekspresi, mempertegas emosi, bentuk apresiasi positif, reputasi, sindiran, metafora, serta stereotip. Selain itu, emotikon yang terdapat pada komunitas Kaskus sangat bervariasi dan menampilkan semangat anak muda yang diwakili atribut seperti warna mencolok serta gambar kreatif. Kata kunci: emotikon, Kaskus, komunitas, makna, simbol

ABSTRACT. A symbol or an emblem is a sign to point at something based on mutual agreement. This study discusses the use of symbols such as emoticons to explain things that are not represented due to the limitations of tone, voice, and expressions. This study analyzes emoticons used in the Kaskus community by using Pierce's semiotics. This study suggests that Kaskus' emoticons have some

meanings to emphasize expressions, reinforce emotions, indicate positive appreciations, reputation, satires, metaphors, and stereotypes. In addition, emoticons used in Kaskus community are highly varied and show the spirit of young people, represented by attributes such as bright colors and creative images. Keywords: emoticon, Kaskus, community, meaning, symbol

f. [KAJIAN DIFUSI INOVASI KONVERGENSI MEDIA DI HARIAN PIKIRAN RAKYAT, Idhar Resmadi, Sonny Yuliar](#)

ABSTRAK. Konvergensi media merupakan salah satu perkembangan media massa yang melibatkan banyak faktor teknologi di dalamnya. Kehadiran internet mendorong media massa menerapkan konsep konvergensi media seperti media online, e-paper, e-books, radio streaming, media sosial, dan lain-lain. Persaingan bisnis media menjadi salah satu faktor pendorong media massa menerapkan konsep ini karena perkembangan teknologi tidak hanya mengandalkan format cetak (koran, majalah, buku) semata. Inovasi konvergensi media dibutuhkan agar media massa mampu tetap bersaing di era bisnis dewasa ini. Sebagai salah satu bentuk inovasi, konvergensi media memerlukan berbagai proses dan tahapan dalam penerapannya. Tulisan ini akan menelusuri proses terjadinya difusi inovasi konvergensi media dengan objek penelitian harian Pikiran Rakyat. Penelitian secara kualitatif ini menggambarkan bagaimana konvergensi media mampu diadopsi oleh suatu media massa secara bertahap. Kata kunci: konvergensi media, difusi inovasi, media massa

ABSTRACT. The convergence of media is one of the developments of mass media that involve many technology factors in it. The existence of internet encourages the media to apply the concept of convergence of media such as online media, e-paper, e-books, radio streaming, social media, and others. Competition in media business is one factor driving the mass media to apply this concept because the mass media today does not merely rely on printed formats (newspapers, magazines, books) alone. Media convergence innovation is deemed necessary in order that the mass media be able to remain competitive in today's media business era. As one of the innovations in the mass media, media convergence requires a variety of processes and stages in the application. This paper will explore the process of diffusion of convergence innovation in the dailynews Pikiran Rakyat. This qualitative study describes how the media convergence is adopted by the mass media in stages. Keywords: media convergence, diffusion of innovation, mass media

g. [ANALISIS PERBANDINGAN NILAI TOEFL DENGAN NILAI MATA KULIAH BAHASA INGGRIS MAHASISWA Studi Kasus Mahasiswa Telkom Economics and Business School, Telkom University, Iis Kurnia Nurhayati, Refi Rifaldi Windya Giri](#)

ABSTRAK. Saat ini Test of English as A Foreign Language (TOEFL) telah menjadi tren di dunia akademis. Beberapa perguruan tinggi di Indonesia, baik swasta maupun pemerintah, menerapkan skor TOEFL sebagai salah satu syarat untuk lulus ujian tesis. Selain itu, pentingnya bahasa Inggris di perguruan tinggi ditunjukkan dengan adanya mata pelajaran bahasa Inggris sebagai Mata Kuliah Umum atau Mata Kuliah Pengembangan Kepribadian (MPK) yang biasanya diberikan dalam dua

semester. Di Sekolah Ekonomi dan Bisnis Telkom, Telkom University, bahasa Inggris umumnya diberikan di setiap semester, ganjil dan genap, di tahun pertama. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk membandingkan nilai TOEFL mahasiswa, nilai mata kuliah General English, dan nilai mata kuliah English for Business. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui apakah ada perbedaan di antara ketiga nilai/skor tersebut dan mengetahui apakah perbedaan tersebut bersifat signifikan atau tidak. Uji sampel berpasangan dan analisis varians (ANOVA) digunakan dalam penelitian ini sebagai teknik analisis untuk mengetahui apakah perbedaan antara ketiga nilai itu signifikan atau tidak. Populasi penelitian ini adalah mahasiswa Telkom Economy and Business School, Telkom University yang telah lulus TOEFL, Bahasa Inggris I (General English), dan Bahasa Inggris II (English for Business). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa secara deskriptif ada perbedaan yang signifikan antara ketiga nilai tes bahasa Inggris. Kata kunci : TOEFL, General English, English for Business, nilai, perbedaan

ABSTRACT. Recently, Test of English as A Foreign Language (TOEFL) has become a trend in the academic world. Some universities in Indonesia, both private and state, apply TOEFL score as one of the requirements to pass thesis examination; in addition, the importance of English in higher education is shown by the existence of English subjects as general subjects or Mata Kuliah Pengembangan Kepribadian (MPK) which are commonly given in two semesters. In Telkom Economics and Business School, Telkom University, English is generally given in each semester, odd and even, of the first year. This research is conducted to compare students' scores in TOEFL, General English subject, and English for Business subject. The aim of the research is to find out whether there is a difference between the three scores, and to figure out the significance of the difference. Paired Sample Test and Varians Analysis (ANOVA) were used in this research as the analysis techniques to find out whether the differences of the three scores were significant or not. Population of the research were students of Telkom Economics and Business School, Telkom University who had passed the TOEFL, Bahasa Inggris I (General English subject), and Bahasa Inggris II (English for Business subject). The result of the research shows that there is a significant difference between the three scores of the English tests. Keywords : TOEFL, General English, English for Business, score, difference

h. [MEMBANGUN PERILAKU MASYARAKAT ATAMBUA MELALUI PEMANFAATAN POTENSI DAERAH DAN KEAMANAN PERBATASAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA DENGAN REPUBLIK DEMOKRATIK TIMOR, LESTE](#) Chairil Nur Siregar

ABSTRAK. Kecamatan Atambua Kabupaten Belu, Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur banyak menyimpan kekayaan alam seperti pertanian, perkebunan, peternakan, dan pariwisata. Namun, pemanfaatan potensi daerah ini oleh masyarakat belum optimal. Hal ini disebabkan masyarakat tidak memiliki keterampilan, pengalaman, pengetahuan, dan motivasi dalam menggali potensi daerah. Keadaan ini sudah lama terjadi tetapi belum ada usaha baik secara pribadi, masyarakat, maupun pemerintah untuk mengubah pola perilaku tersebut dengan kemauan untuk memanfaatkan potensi daerah secara optimal. Selain itu, beberapa faktor turut menguatkan pelemahan kesadaran masyarakat dalam

menggali potensi daerahnya seperti faktor keamanan dan pelanggaran hukum melalui aksi penyelundupan serta aksi ilegal lainnya. Selain itu, faktor tapal batas negara antara Indonesia dan Timor Leste yang belum selesai turut memengaruhi kesadaran masyarakat Atambua dalam menggali potensi yang dimilikinya. Diperlukan upaya signifikan untuk menyelesaikan masalah-masalah tersebut seperti dengan melakukan sosialisasi dan pelatihan oleh pemerintah daerah serta pemerintah pusat bersama para pemuka adat, misalnya, untuk menyelesaikan permasalahan tapal batas negara. Peran serta masyarakat dalam bidang keamanan dapat lebih digalakkan melalui babinsa dan linmas di setiap desa dan masih berjalannya sistem keamanan lingkungan (siskamling) pada tiap permukiman di daerah perbatasan. Kata kunci : perilaku, potensi daerah, keamanan perbatasan.

ABSTRACT. Atambua sub-district of Belu Regency, East Nusa Tenggara Province, is home to abundant natural resources such as agriculture, plantations, farms, and tourism. Yet, the utilization of the potentials of this area by the public is not yet optimal. This is because its people do not have the skills, experience, knowledge, and motivation to benefit from the region. This situation has been happening for a long time but there has been no attempt made by either the private, public, or government body to change the pattern of this behavior with willingness to optimally exploit the potentials of the region. In addition, several factors are involved in the decrease of public awareness in exploiting the potential of their region such as safety factor and violation of law in the form of smuggling and other illegal actions. Also, the factor of an unresolved conflict about the state boundary between Indonesia and East Timor has also influenced the awareness of the Atambua people in exploring their potentials. Significant efforts are needed to resolve these issues such as by conducting disseminations and providing trainings by the local governments and the central government, along with the traditional leaders, to resolve the issues of national borders. The participation of the community in the field of security can be promoted through babinsa and Linmas at every village and the neighborhood security system (siskamling) at each settlement in the border area. Keywords : behavior, regional potential, border security

i. [RESENSI: Dunia Forensik Itu Lucu: Sebuah Rekam Jejak dr. Abdul Mun'im Idries, Sp.F](#)

25. Jurnal Socioteknologi, VOL 13 NO 1 2014 ISSN 1858-3474

a. [PUNDEN BERUNDAK GUNUNG PADANG Refleksi Adaptasi Lingkungan dari Masyarakat Megalitik, Lutfi Yondri](#)

ABSTRAK. Punden berundak Gunung Padang merupakan hasil temuan kembali pada tahun 1979. Sebelumnya temuan ini pernah dicatat oleh N.J. Krom pada tahun 1914. Sejak penemuan kembali pada tahun 1979, berturut-turut telah dilakukan penelitian oleh tim baik dari Direktorat Purbakala, PUSPAN (saat sekarang bernama Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Arkeologi Nasional), Balai Arkeologi Bandung, Pemerintah Daerah, serta berbagai kelompok masyarakat yang mencoba menggali nilai-nilai lain yang terkandung dalam tinggalan tersebut. Dalam tulisan ini akan dibahas tentang fisik

dan pola susun balok-balok batu penyusun struktur punden berundak yang disimpulkan merupakan refleksi adaptasi terhadap kondisi lingkungan dari masyarakat pendukung tradisi budaya megalitik pada masa lalu masa lalu. Kata kunci : nilai, pola fisik dan tumpukan, struktur, punden berundak, adaptasi.

ABSTRACT. The Gunung Padang stone terraces were discovered in 1979. Earlier, this remain was recorded by N.J. Krom in 1914 in Rapporten Oudheidkundige Diensten that he wrote in 1914. Since its rediscovery in 1979, successive studies have been conducted by the Directorate of Antiquities, PUSPAN (now the Centre for Archaeological Research and Development), Bandung Institute of Archaeology, Bandung Local Government, and various community groups that try to explore the other values and relics contained in Gunung Padang stone terraces. Based on the result of the field studies and references, this paper will discuss the physical and stacking patterns of stone blocks making up the structure of Gunung Padang stone terraces as a visualization of the environmental adaptation in the past. Keywords : values, physical and stacking patterns, structure, stone terraces, adaptation

b. [ANALISIS SIKAP MULTIATRIBUT FISHBEIN MENGENAI ATRIBUT OBAT HERBAL MEREK TOLAK ANGIN SIDO MUNCUL DI KOTA BANDUNG](#), Windriani Puspita, Rah Utami Nugrahani

Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis, Universitas Telkom Bandung Surel: windrianipuspita@yahoo.co.id

ABSTRAK. Metode pengobatan herbal saat ini diyakini sebagai metode pola hidup sehat. Meningkatnya kecenderungan ini karena masyarakat berkeyakinan mengonsumsi obat alami relatif lebih aman di bandingkan dengan obat sintetik. Hal ini yang menjadi latar belakang dilakukan penelitian mengenai sikap konsumen mengenai produk obat herbal merek Tolak Angin Sido Muncul di kota Bandung. Metode analisis data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah model multi atribut fishbein yaitu attitude toward to object model dan theory of reasoned action. Atribut yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah kualitas produk, fitur produk, desain produk, merek, kemasan, promosi penjualan, layanan pelengkap dan harga. Variable norma subjektif yang digunakan adalah keluarga, teman, media, penjual, dan orang lain. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dan analisis yang telah dilakukan disimpulkan bahwa: (i) atribut yang dipertimbangkan oleh konsumen memiliki nilai rata-rata 1.06. Atribut yang dianggap paling penting oleh responden adalah atribut kualitas dari sisi keampuhan khasiat obat (performance) dengan nilai 1.75, sedangkan nilai evaluasi terendah adalah atribut layanan pelengkap dari sisi konsultasi gratis (consult) dengan nilai 0.1. (ii) Total nilai sikap konsumen (Ao) sebesar 19.35. Sikap yang dianggap paling baik oleh konsumen adalah sikap mengenai atribut harga dari sisi harga murah (pricing) dengan nilai 2.71, sedangkan nilai sikap terendah adalah sikap mengenai atribut layanan pendukung dari sisi konsultasi gratis (consult) dengan nilai 0. (iii) Total nilai norma subjektif (SN) sebesar 5.46. Norma subjektif yang dianggap paling dominan dalam memengaruhi keputusan konsumen adalah media dengan nilai 2.36, sedangkan norma subjektif paling rendah adalah orang lain dengan nilai 0.28. Kata kunci: atribut produk, sikap multi atribut fishbein, norma subjektif

ABSTRACT. Herbal treatment methods have currently been accepted as a method of healthy lifestyle. The increase of this tendency may result from the belief that it is safer to consume natural medicine

than synthetic drugs. This is the background to do research on consumers' attitude about the brand of herbal medicinal products Tolak Angin Sido Muncul in Bandung. The method of data analysis used in this study is a model of Fishbein's multi-attribute toward the object model and the theory of reasoned action. The attributes used in this study are product quality, product features, product design, branding, packaging, sales promotion, complementary services and prices. The subjective norm variables used were family, friends, the media, vendors, and others. The results of the research and analysis are as follows: (i) the attributes considered by consumers have an average value of 1:06. The attributes considered most important by respondents were the quality attribute in terms of the efficacy of the drug performance with a value of 1.75, while the lowest is the complementary service attribute in terms of free consultation with a value of 0.1. (ii) The total value of the consumer's attitude (Ao) was of 19.35. The attitude considered the best by consumers was pricing, the lowest price, with a value of 2.71, while the lowest value of the attitude was that of supporting services in terms of free consultation, with a value of 0. (iii) The total value of the subjective norm (SN) was 5.46. The subjective norm considered most dominant in influencing consumers' decision is the media with a value of 2.36, while the lowest subjective norm is other people with a value of 0.28. Keywords : product attributes, Fishbein multi-attribute attitude, subjective norm

c. [PARTISIPASI MASYARAKAT DAN NELAYAN DALAM MENGURANGI PENCEMARAN AIR LAUT DI KAWASAN PANTAI MANADO-SULAWESI UTARA . Chairil Nur Siregar](#)

ABSTRAK. Kondisi pantai Manado yang tercemari limbah setelah direklamasi untuk membangun gedung-gedung hotel, perkantoran dan "mall" yang megah merupakan masalah yang menjadi titik awal penelitian ini. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengurangi pencemaran atau polusi laut di tepi pantai Manado. Usaha ini dapat dilakukan di antaranya melalui partisipasi masyarakat dalam pengurangan polusi atau pencemaran laut di tepi pantai. Untuk mengatasi masalah sampah, masyarakat berpartisipasi dengan cara berkelompok. Upaya melibatkan masyarakat untuk membersihkan pantai dilakukan melalui pendekatan sosiokultural untuk mengubah perilaku yang kurang mendukung upaya tersebut. Kata kunci : Partisipasi masyarakat, pencemaran air laut, kawasan pantai Manado, sosiokultural

ABSTRACT. The condition of Manado beach contaminated waste after reclamation to build the hotel buildings, offices and magnificent malls is a problem that becomes the starting point of this research. This study aims to lessen the contamination or pollution to the coast of the sea in Manado. This attempt can be done through community participation in the reduction of the contamination or pollution of the beach of the sea. To overcome the garbage problem, people participate in groups. The efforts to involve the community to clean up the beach were made through a sociocultural approach to change the behavior that are less supportive to these efforts. Keywords: Community participation, sea water pollution, coastal areas of Manado, sociocultural

d. [HUBUNGAN FAKTA GEOPOLITIK DENGAN PERENCANAAN BAHASA, Yani Suryani](#)

ABSTRAK. Geopolitik berperan penting terhadap eksistensi sebuah bahasa dan bangsa. Perencanaan bahasa di sebuah negara menjadi penting karena dapat berperan menjaga keutuhan bangsa, melancarkan hubungan diplomatik, dan melakukan ekspansi bahasa bagi kebutuhan industri dan ekonomi. Dari negara-negara yang terdapat di lima benua, didapat simpulan bahwa geopolitik sebuah negara berperan besar terhadap perencanaan bahasa di negara tersebut. Negara yang situasi geopolitiknya stabil dapat melakukan ekspansi bahasa ke negara lain. Sementara itu, negara dengan geopolitik yang masih bergejolak sangat memerlukan perencanaan bahasa yang matang. Kata kunci: geopolitik, perencanaan bahasa, ekspansi

ABSTRACT. Geopolitics is vital to the existence of a language and nation. Language planning in a country is important because it may contribute to the process of maintaining the integrity of the nation, keeping diplomatic relations, and expanding language for the needs of industry and economy. Of the countries in the five continents, a conclusion was obtained that the geopolitics of a state contributes significantly to the language planning of the country. Countries with stable geopolitical situation can expand their language to other countries. Meanwhile, countries with highly volatile geopolitical condition still require a careful language planning. Keywords: geopolitics, language planning, expansion

e. [MEMAKNAI PESAN SPIRITUAL AJARAN AGAMA DALAM MEMBANGUN KARAKTER KESALEHAN SOSIAL Yedi Yurwanto](#)

ABSTRAK. Adanya fenomena bahwa kesalehan individu kurang berdampak pada kesalehan sosial merupakan latar belakang kajian ini. Pilar agama Islam (Rukun Islam) tidak bisa dipahami hanya sebagai bentuk kewajiban ritual individual seorang muslim dengan Sang Khalik, melainkan juga mengandung maksud bahwa kelima hal itu menjadi suatu sarana membina hubungan sosial antara seorang muslim dengan orang lain, bahkan dengan makhluk lainnya. Dengan kata lain, kewajiban menjalankan rukun Islam, memenuhi kewajiban spiritual seseorang (muslim) juga kewajiban sosial. Pada akhirnya hal tersebut akan membentuk karakter kesalehan sosial. Kelima rukun Islam tersebut secara sosiologis memberikan pemahaman bahwa di dalam menjalankan kewajiban ritual agama, seorang muslim hendaknya memenuhi aspek lainnya, yaitu membina hubungan harmonis dengan sesama manusia. Dengan demikian maka terciptalah keharmonisan hubungan secara vertikal dengan Sang Pencipta (hablum minallah), juga hubungan harmonis dengan manusia (hablum minannas). Jika kedua aspek sudah terpenuhi maka akan menjadi nyata perwujudan seorang insan kamil atau manusia sempurna. Kata kunci: manusia, insan, bani adam, kesalehan sosial

ABSTRACT. The phenomena that individual piety has less impact on the social piety is the background of this study. The Five Pillars of Islam cannot be understood as a mere form of individual ritual obligation of a muslim to the Creator, but, more importantly, supports the notion that the Five Pillars are a means of fostering social relationship between a Muslim and other people, and even with other creatures. In other words, the obligation to implement the Pillars of Islam, fulfilling one's (muslim's) spiritual

obligations, is also a social obligation. In the end, it will shape the character of the society's piety. The Five Pillars of Islam sociologically provide an understanding that in performing the obligation of religious rituals, a muslim must fulfill other aspects, namely fostering harmonious relationships with fellow human beings. Thus, it creates a harmonious relationship with the Creator vertically (hablum minallah) and also a harmonious relationship with other human beings (hablum minannas). If both aspects are met, there will be an obvious embodiment of a perfect man. Keywords : human beings, children of Adam, social piety

f. [FENOMENA BAHASA BALIHO SEBAGAI IDENTITAS DIRI TOKOH CERMINAN KARAKTER BUDAYA : KAJIAN SEMIOTIKA, Sulastri, Ronidin](#)

ABSTRAK. Keyakinan dan ide-ide sering diiklankan di billboard melalui bahasa dan simbol. Oleh karena itu, keyakinan dan ide-ide pada billboard dapat diteliti dengan menggunakan analisis tekstual. Billboard dapat dianggap sebagai salah satu kekayaan budaya dan oleh karena itu tidak dapat dipisahkan dari aspek identitas, yang dibentuk melalui ideologi dan dapat dibangun melalui kesadaran perilaku individu. Teks billboard tampak sederhana tetapi dapat ditafsirkan ke dalam berbagai tingkatan dan makna. Selama proses membaca billboard, peran “mengundang” dan “mengundang” bisa menjadi “memerintah” dan “yang diperintah”. Bahasa billboard mungkin membuat orang tidak ekspresif dan non-eksperimental tetapi dapat menghasilkan bahasa ekspresif yang dapat membawa pencerahan dan kecerdasan. Bahasa „terlihat” dan „tak terlihat” tidak bisa menghindari penafsiran sederhana atau terkendali dan bahkan makna ganda karena bahasa pada billboard menggunakan gaya bahasa hiperbola atau melebih-lebihkan gaya. Teks-teks billboard juga dikemas dalam simbol dan tanda yang tidak berubah-ubah. Melalui semiotika, aspek tanda dan simbol yang tersembunyi dalam bahasa billboard dapat direpresentasikan dan di analisis secara rinci. Pendekatan semiotika menjelaskan hubungan antara satu tanda dengan tanda lain yang mewakilinya. Selain itu, ada posisi yang sama antara representasi dari apa yang tersedia dan representasi apa yang tidak tersedia, antara “mewakili apa yang ada” dengan “apa yang tidak ada”, yang diwakili”. Kata kunci: bahasa billboard, identitas, perilaku, semiotik, tanda dan simbol

ABSTRACT. Beliefs and ideas are often advertised on billboards, delivered through languages and symbols. Therefore, beliefs and ideas on billboards could be examined by using a textual analysis. Billboards could be considered as one of cultural properties hence it cannot be separated from the identity aspects, which are shaped through ideology and can be built through the awareness of individual behaviors. Billboard texts seem simple but they can be interpreted into many levels and meanings. During the billboard reading process, the roles of “inviting” and “invited” can become “to rule” and “being ruled”. The billboard language might make people unexpressive and non-experimental, but it can also produce expressive language that can bring enlightenment and intelligence. The visible and invisible language cannot avoid a simple or restrained interpretation and even numerous meanings because a billboard uses a hyperbole or exaggerating style. The billboard texts are also wrapped up in

symbols and signs that are not changeable. Through semiotics, sign aspects and symbols hidden in billboard language are represented and can come into another detailed analysis. Semiotic approach applies its righteousness and then explains the relationship between a sign and another sign that represents it. In addition, there is a similar position between the representation of what is available and the representation of what is not available, between “represent what exists” with “what non-existing” what is “being represented”. Keywords: billboard language, identity, behavior, communication, semiotic, signs and symbols.

g. [FLEKSIBILITAS RUANG KELAS SEBAGAI UPAYA MEMENUHI KEBUTUHAN DALAM MEMBANGUN MOTIVASI ANAK DI TK BUNDA GANESA BANDUNG R. Rr. Hasri Sulistiyani, Ruly Darmawan, Lies Neni Budiarti](#)

ABSTRAK. Metode pembelajaran Taman Kanak-kanak (TK) senantiasa berkembang untuk mengoptimalkan pembelajaran dan meningkatkan motivasi bermain-belajar anak. Salah satu metode pembelajaran yang dikembangkan yaitu pembelajaran atraktif dengan penataan lingkungan di luar dan dalam kelas sebagai pilar pertamanya. Penataan lingkungan kelas di beberapa TK bukanlah hal mudah karena terkendala oleh keterbatasan lahan atau keleluasaan mengubah bangunan yang ada. Oleh karena itu, pada penelitian ini diuraikan peran fleksibilitas ruang sebagai upaya memenuhi kebutuhan dalam membangun motivasi bermain-belajar anak pada TK dengan keterbatasan lahan. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif bersifat deskriptif dengan studi kasus TK Bunda Ganesa Bandung. Analisis menggunakan quality learning instrument (QLI) yang ditriangulasikan dengan teori motivasi Maslow dan teori fleksibilitas ruang oleh Monahan, serta hasil wawancara. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan fleksibilitas ruang kategori fluidity lebih berperan dalam menunjang motivasi bermain-belajar melalui pemenuhan kebutuhan dan kenyamanan ketika anak berkegiatan, sedangkan fleksibilitas versatility dan modifiability juga berperan dalam menangani perubahan kebutuhan ruang pada keterbatasan lahan maupun bangunan yang ada. Kata kunci: fleksibilitas ruang, kebutuhan ruang anak, ruang bermain-belajar, motivasi anak TK.

ABSTRACT. Kindergarten learning methods constantly evolve to optimize learning and improve children's learning motivation. One of the methods developed is attractive learning with an environmental arrangement of outside and inside the classroom as the first pillar. Arranging the classroom environment in some kindergartens is not easy because it is constrained by the limitation of space and possibility for changing the existing buildings. Therefore, this research describes the role of spatial flexibility in order to meet the needs for building the learning motivation among the children at kindergartens with limited space. This research uses a descriptive qualitative method with TK Bunda Ganesa Bandung as the case study. The analysis uses Quality Learning Instrument (QLI), triangulated according to Maslow's theory of motivation, and Monahan's theory of flexibility of space, as well as results of interviews. The results show that the fluidity of space flexibility plays a bigger role in supporting the learning-playing motivation through meeting the needs and comfort of the children when they are

having activities, while the versatility and modifiability flexibility also play a role in addressing the changing needs for rooms with limited space and the existing buildings. Keywords: flexibility of space, children's need for space, playing-learning space, motivation of children in kindergartens.

h. [Resensi: Komunikasi dalam Kinerja Intelijen Keamanan.](#)

26. Jurnal Socioteknologi, Edisi 30 Tahun 12 Desember 2013 ISSN 1858-3474

a. [PERILAKU REMAJA DALAM MENGGUNAKAN MEDIA BARU: PEMETAAN HABIT MEDIA BARU REMAJA DAERAH SUB URBAN KOTA BANDUNG \(KABUPATEN BANDUNG\), Reni Nureni, Alila Pramiyanti, Idola Perdini Putri*.](#)

ABSTRAK. Dunia masa depan adalah dunia para digital natives. Budaya dan gaya hidup masa depan anak-anak Indonesia adalah budaya dan gaya hidup digital natives. Walaupun demikian, sampai saat ini tak ada satupun data komprehensif, dan masif, menyangkut kebiasaan bermedia anak-anak Indonesia. Data TNS yang disebut—Digital Lifell sendiri, yang selama ini kerap dirujuk oleh para peneliti untuk melakukan kajian terkait dengan komunikasi massa maupun marketing communication di era digital, hanya memperlihatkan data pengakses Internet di berbagai negara secara general. Ketiadaan baseline data secara nasional menyangkut kebiasaan bermedia remaja Indonesia ini menyebabkan sulitnya pemerintah, maupun kelompok kepentingan lainnya dari dalam maupun luar negeri, guna merancang kebijakan, merumuskan regulasi, atau melaksanakan program yang tepat sasaran terkait dengan masa depan remaja Indonesia. Dengan adanya penegasan menyangkut jenis media, aktivitas bermedia, dan sasaran yang hendak dieksplorasi, penelitian ini mencoba memaparkan bagaimana akses media baru yang dilakukan oleh remaja Indonesia, bagaimana penggunaan media baru yang dilakukan oleh remaja Indonesia, dan bagaimana praktik media baru dalam kehidupan remaja sehari-hari di Indonesia. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan metode survei menggunakan kuesioner yang disebarkan kepada responden di sekolah di Kabupaten Bandung yang dijadikan lokasi penelitian. Jumlah sampel mewakili populasi penduduk kabupaten Bandung untuk kategori usia remaja, dengan teknik pengambilan sampel simple random sampling yang jumlahnya ditentukan melalui rumus Yamane. Kata Kunci: digital natives, digital life, remaja, internet, media.

ABSTRACT. The world in the future is the world of the digital natives. Culture and lifestyle of future Indonesian children are the culture and lifestyle of digital natives. However, to date, there is no single comprehensive and massive data concerning the habits of the children in Indonesia related to media. The TNS data called Digital Life itself, which has been frequently referred to by researchers in conducting studies related to mass communication and marketing communication in the digital age show only data on those accessing the Internet in various countries in general. The absence of a national baseline data concerning the habits of using media among Indonesian teenagers makes it difficult for the government, as well as other interest groups from within and outside the country, to design policies, formulate regulations, or implement targeted programs related to the future of

Indonesian teenagers. With assertions regarding the type of media, the activity of media, and the targets to be explored, this study tries to explain new media accesses conducted by Indonesian teenagers, how new media used by Indonesian teenagers, and the new practices of using new media in the everyday life of the teens in Indonesia. This research was conducted using a survey method through the use of questionnaires distributed to respondents in schools in Kabupaten Bandung regency as the study sites. The number of samples is the representative of the population of Kabupaten Bandung Regency for teenage category, with a simple random sampling technique whose number is determined through the Yamane formula. Key Words: digital natives, digital life, teenagers, the internet, media

b. [PEMBANGUNAN INFRASTRUKTUR SEBAGAI PENUNJANG KETAHANAN NASIONAL SEBUAH PROVINSI \(Studi Kasus : Kabupaten Yahukimo\), Dicky R Munaf](#)

ABSTRAK. Pemekaran wilayah Kabupaten Yahukimo pada dasarnya membawa dampak positif untuk keberlangsungan ketahanan nasional Provinsi Papua. Salah satu aspek penting dalam pemekaran wilayah untuk ditata dan disempurnakan adalah pembangunan infrastruktur. Pembangunan infrastruktur lebih dititikberatkan pada kebutuhan dan permasalahan wilayah pemekaran tersebut sehingga infrastruktur yang dibangun dapat bermanfaat dan menunjang keberlanjutan hidup masyarakat. Dengan demikian ketahanan nasional dapat tercapai. Kata kunci : pemekaran wilayah, pembangunan, infrastruktur

ABSTRACT. The expansion of Yahukimo district basically has a positive impact on the sustainability of the national defense of Papua Province. One important aspect in the expansion of the area that is to be reorganized and enhanced is to build infrastructure. Infrastructure development should better be focused on the needs and problems of the area expansion hence the infrastructure built useful and supports the sustainability of the community and, subsequently, the national security could be achieved.

Key Words: regional growth, development, infrastructure

c. [INCORPORATING AND CONVERTING BIOGAS TECHNOLOGY INTO HOUSEHOLD SPACE, Meredian Alam](#)

ABSTRAK. Kemunculan teknologi biogas di Indonesia berkembang pesat setelah berkembangnya wacana mitigasi perubahan iklim oleh para ahli sains. Gas metan sebagai hasil dari kotoran hewan di Indonesia telah menarik perhatian para ahli teknologi untuk menerapkan teknologi yang tepat dan terjangkau di kalangan rumah tangga pedesaan, yakni biogas. Walaupun demikian, belakangan ini riset mengenai biogas jarang sekali membahas bagaimana teknologi memasak dapat berintegrasi ke dalam ruang rumah tangga. Dengan menggunakan teori domestikasi, artikel ini merupakan upaya untuk berbagi pengertian tertentu mengenai tahap-tahap sosial yang berbeda-beda antara satu dan lainnya dalam hal teknologi biogas yang hendak dipopulerkan ke dalam kehidupan rumah tangga. Kata kunci : teknologi, mitigasi, biogas, teori domestikasi

ABSTRACT. The emergence of biogas technology in Indonesia is invasive after the rising of climate change mitigation discourse by scientists. Methane gas as results of animal wastage in Indonesia has withdrawn technologists to apply an appropriate yet affordable technology for rural household, namely biogas. However, nowadays research on biogas barely investigate how such cooking technology is made to be integrated in the household space. By using the domestication theory, this paper is an attempt to shed particular lights on distinctive social stages of biogas technology in being immersed into the life of household. Key Words: technology, mitigation, biogas, domestication theory

d. [KAJIAN PERAN SERTA PETANI DALAM OPERASI DAN PEMELIHARAAN INFRASTRUKTUR JARINGAN IRIGASI DENGAN PENDEKATAN THEORY OF PLANNED BEHAVIOUR \(TPB\) \(STUDI KASUS : DAERAH IRIGASI CIRASEA KABUPATEN BANDUNG, JAWA BARAT\)](#), Rismanto, Agung Wiyono, Sri Wachyuni.

ABSTRAK. Peran serta masyarakat khususnya petani memegang peranan sangat penting dalam operasi dan pemeliharaan infrastruktur jaringan irigasi. Menurut Peraturan Pemerintah No. 20 tahun 2006 tentang irigasi disebutkan bahwa “Partisipasi masyarakat petani dalam pengembangan dan pengelolaan sistem irigasi diwujudkan mulai pemikiran awal, pengambilan keputusan, dan pelaksanaan kegiatan dalam pembangunan, peningkatan, operasi, pemeliharaan, dan rehabilitasi”. Penelitian ini difokuskan pada dua kelompok Perkumpulan Petani Pemakai Air (P3A) dalam satu kecamatan dan gabungan P3A (GP3A) dengan masing-masing jumlah responden masing-masing 25 responden. Lokasi penelitian berada di Desa Ciheulang pada petak tersier Glk 7 ka dan Desa Ciparay pada petak tersier Kja 2 ka. Dari hasil penelitian didapatkan bahwa Variabel Attitude Toward Behaviour (ATB), Subjective Norm (SN), dan Perceived Behaviour Control (PBC) berpengaruh positif terhadap maksud petani dalam memilih turut berperan atau tidak dalam OP jaringan irigasi. Petani yang mempunyai maksud yang tinggi dalam partisipasi OP jaringan irigasi mempunyai tingkat produktivitas lahan yang lebih tinggi jika dibandingkan dengan petani yang mempunyai maksud yang rendah. Korelasi ATB, SN, PBC dan niat masuk dalam kategori “sangat kuat”. Begitu juga korelasi antara Intensi dan produktivitas sawah dari petani masuk dalam kategori “sangat kuat”. Petani yang intensi terhadap OP jaringan irigasi masuk dalam kategori sangat baik mempunyai produktifitas sawah rata-rata 4,5 ton/ha/tahun jika dibandingkan dengan petani yang intensi terhadap OP jaringan irigasi masuk dalam kategori rendah. Model hubungan antara variabel independen ATXB (X1), SN (X2) dan PBC (X3) terhadap variabel dependen Intensi (Y) adalah $Y = -0,116 + 0,130X1 + 0,530X2 + 0,362X3$ dengan syarat batas nilai X1, X2, X3 harus lebih besar dari nol dan Y tidak boleh negatif. Sedangkan model hubungan antara variabel independen Intensi (Y) terhadap variabel dependen Produktifitas (Z) adalah $Z = 4,723 + 0,267 Y$. dengan syarat batas nilai intensi (Y) harus lebih besar dari 12,5 dan lebih kecil dari 38,84 Kata Kunci : theory of planned behavior, partisipasi Petani, DI. Cirasea

ABSTRACT. Participation of public, especially farmers, plays a very important role in the operation and maintenance of irrigation network infrastructure. According to the Government's Regulation No. 20 of 2006 concerning irrigation, it is mentioned that "Participation of the farmers in the development of the irrigation systems and refineries is realized starting from the initial concept, decision making, and implementation of activities in the construction, improvement, operation, maintenance and rehabilitation. This study focused on two groups of Water User Farmer Association (P3A) in one district and Joint P3A (GP3A) with each drawn number of respondents of 25 respondents. Research sites were located in the Village at tertiary GLK Ciheulang 7 ka and Ciparay Village at tertiary KJA 2 ka. The result showed that the variables Attitude toward Behavior (ATB), Subjective Norm (SN), and Perceived Behavior Control (PBC) have a positive effect on farmers' intentions that play a role or not in choosing an operation and maintenance (OP) of irrigation network. Farmers who have high intensity in participation in Operation and maintenance (OP) have a network of irrigation land productivity levels higher than the farmers who have a lower intensity. Variable correlation ATB, SN, PBC and intention into the category of "very strong". So is the correlation between intention and productivity of rice farmers in the category of "very strong". Farmers whose intentions towards Operational and maintenance (OP) in the category of irrigation excellent productivity of rice have an average of 4.5 tons/ha/year when compared to the intentions of the OP farmers' irrigation network into the low category. Model ATXB relationship between the independent variable (X1), SN (X2) and PBC (X3) on the dependent variable Intention (Y) is $Y = -0.116 + 0.130 X1 + 0.530 X2 + 0.362 X3$ with boundary condition values X1, X2, X3 must be greater than zero and Y cannot be negative. Meanwhile, the model of the relationship between the independent variables Intention (Y) on the dependent variable productivity (Z) is $Z = 4.723 + 0.267 Y$. With the intention o boundary value (Y) must be greater than 12.5 and less than 38.84

Keywords : Theory Of Planned Behavior, Farmer Participation, DI. Cirasea

e. [MAKANA IKON NAGA, LONG 龙, 龍 ELEMEN UTAMA ARSITEKTUR TRADISIONAL TIONGHOA.](#)
[Sugiri Kustedja, Antariksa Sudikno, Purnama Salura](#)

ABSTRAK. Ikon naga selalu muncul dalam segala segi kehidupan masyarakat Tionghoa dan telah bertahan berabad-abad: busana, peralatan rumah tangga, bangunan, teori fengshui, pemerintahan, festival, kepercayaan, ritual. Naga sebagai ikon budaya etnis Tionghoa populer sampai sekarang, Makhluk apakah sesungguhnya ini? Tulisan ini mengambil sample naga yang muncul sebagai elemen arsitektur dominan pada bangunan klenteng tradisional atau bangunan resmi kekaisaran dahulu. Uraian pemaknaan didekati secara historis, antropologis, etnografis, etimologi, semiotik dan hermeneutik. Analisa menunjukkan naga merupakan symbol harapan masyarakat mengenai segala hal berhubungan dengan kebaikan, kemakmuran, dan kebahagiaan. Suatu bayangan dari bawah sadar manusiawi. Disertakan juga beragam contoh pemakaian oleh masyarakat umum. Kata kunci : naga, budaya Tionghoa, tradisional, vernakular. **ABSTRACT.** Dragon icon is well-known in every aspect of the Chinese culture and has survived for centuries on cloths, furniture, building architecture, feng-shui

theory, governments, festivals, beliefs, and rituals. As an icon of the Chinese culture, it has always been very popular until today. What kind of being is it actually? This paper chose the dragon as expressed as a dominant element in the architecture of traditional temples and the past kingdom official buildings. The interpretation of its meaning is performed using the approaches of history, anthropology, ethnography, etymology, semiotics and hermeneutics. The analysis indicates that the inherent meanings of dragon symbolizes the society's expectation for every single thing related to good wishes, prosperity, and happiness: subconscious human silhouettes. Also provided here various examples of its applications by people in general. Keywords: dragon, Chinese culture, traditional, vernacular.

f. [ORIENTASI PENGEMBANGAN ILMU DALAM PERSPEKTIF ISLAM, Furqon Syarief Hidayatulloh](#)

ABSTRAK. Setiap muslim wajib mencari dan mengembangkan ilmu. Ilmu yang dikembangkan pada prinsipnya adalah ilmu yang bermanfaat bagi kehidupan manusia yang meliputi ilmu tanziliah dan ilmu kauniah. Kedua ilmu tersebut bersumber dari Allah swt. Dilihat dari fungsinya ilmu tanziliah sebagai pedoman hidup (manhaj al-hayah), sedangkan ilmu kauniah berfungsi sebagai sarana kehidupan (wasail al-hayah). Manusia yang beriman dan senantiasa mengembangkan serta mengamalkan kedua ilmu tersebut berpotensi besar untuk mendapatkan derajat yang tinggi di sisi Allah swt (QS. 58:11), selama ilmu itu diorientasikan sesuai dengan tuntunan ajaran Islam. Kata Kunci: ilmu, islam, studi

ABSTRACT. Every Muslim is obliged to seek for and expand his or her knowledge. Basically, the knowledge expanded is knowledge that is useful for the humankind, which includes the studies in tanziliah and kauniah. Both tanziliah and kauniah are sourced from Allah SWT. As viewed from the function, tanziliah is used as the guidance of life (manhaj al-hayah), while kauniah is used as a means of life (wasail al-hayah). People who are faithful and develop and implement both studies are most likely to be raised to a higher level by Allah SWT (QS. 58:11) as long as the development and implementation are oriented according to the Islamic values and teachings. Keywords: knowledge, islam, study

g. [Resensi:Ruang Publik: Melacak "Partisipasi Demokratis" dari Polis sampai Cyberspace.](#)

25. Jurnal Socioteknologi, Edisi 29 Tahun 12 Agustus 2013 ISSN 1858-3474

a. [FORENSIK DALAM PERSPEKTIF BUDAYA: SEBUAH TANTANGAN BAGI SEMIOTIKA, Yasraf Amir Piliang](#)

ABSTRAK. Kebudayaan memiliki dimensi-dimensi yang bersifat material dan non-material. Begitu juga bila kejahatan dipandang dari perspektif kebudayaan, tidak dapat dipisahkan dari dimensi-dimensi kebudayaan non-material: pikiran, karakter, ideologi, hasrat dan nilai-nilai. Ada nilai-nilai tertentu yang hidup di dalam sebuah kelompok atau masyarakat yang mendorong anggotanya melakukan aneka kejahatan: materialisme, keserakahan, individualisme; sebaliknya ada nilai-nilai yang meredam tindak kejahatan: kebersamaan, komunalitas dan persaudaraan. Kejahatan dilandasi oleh kebudayaan, karena esensi setiap kejahatan adalah ajang perebutan "hegemoni", sebagaimana dipahami Gramsci, yaitu manifestasi dari hasrat "supremasi" dan "dominasi" individu atau kelompok sosial atas individu

atau kelompok-kelompok lainnya. “Forensik” adalah sebuah ilmu dan cara kerja yang berkaitan dengan aktivitas memperlihatkan pada “publik” bukti-bukti, khususnya yang terkait dengan kasus kejahatan dan hukum. Untuk mampu memahami kompleksitas budaya dalam kerja forensik itu diperlukan “kompetensi budaya” (cultural competency), antara lain: “kepekaan budaya”, “pengetahuan budaya” dan “empati budaya”. Semiotika dapat berperan dalam menganalisis bukti-bukti forensik—baik yang bersifat materi, fisik, atau linguistik—untuk menemukan “logika” “kode” dan “makna kultural”. Pekerjaan forensik yang melibatkan tubuh manusia, benda, alat, tempat, ruang, dan lingkungan hidup, pekerjaan forensik antropologi dan forensik budaya dapat dibantu oleh “pembacaan semiotik” (semiotic reading), yaitu pemahaman struktur tanda-tanda (signs), relasi signifikasi di antara tanda-tanda, dan makna atau konotasi yang dibangun di dalamnya. Kata kunci: Forensik, budaya, semiotika, kejahatan

ABSTRACT. Culture has material and non-material dimensions. Similarly, when crime is viewed from the perspective of culture, it cannot be separated from non-material cultural dimensions: minds, characters, ideology, desires and values. There are certain values that thrive in a group or society that encourage its members to commit various crimes: materialism, greed, individualism; on the contrary, there are values that refrain crimes: togetherness, commonality and brotherhood. Crimes are based on culture; the essence of every crime is a battle field of “hegemony” as defined by Gramsci, which is the manifestation of the desire for “supremacy” and “domination” of individuals or social groups over individuals or other groups. “Forensic” is a science and a way of work that shows evidence to “public”, particularly in relation to crimes and laws. To be able to understand the complexities of culture in forensic work, “cultural competence” is required, among others: “cultural sensitivity”, “knowledge of culture” and “cultural empathy”. Semiotics can play a role in the analysis of forensic evidence – material, physical, or linguistic – to find the “logic” “code” and “cultural significance”. Forensic work involving human body, objects, tools, places, space, and environment, forensic anthropology and cultural forensic, can be assisted by “semiotic reading”, which is an understanding of the structure of signs, significance relation among the signs, and meanings or connotations that are built within. Keywords: Forensics, culture, semiotics, crime

b. [KOMUNIKASI FORENSIK : KEAHLIAN YANG ASING DALAM PENGADILAN, S Kunto Adi Wibowo](#)

ABSTRAK. Forensik secara umum diasosiasikan dengan pembuktian atau hadirnya saksi ahli (expert witness) dari disiplin ilmu tertentu. Komunikasi forensik dalam tulisan ini merupakan bagian dari definisi forensik dalam kaitannya dengan penggunaan teknik dan metode ilmiah dari disiplin ilmu komunikasi. Forensik komunikasi digunakan sebagai aplikasi kepakaran atau keahlian pada kasus-kasus atau permasalahan dalam litigasi di pengadilan. Ilmu dan riset komunikasi diaplikasikan dalam forensik dengan mengambil peran konsultan bagi jaksa, pengacara, dan pengadilan tentang beragam strategi atau prosedur sebelum dan atau sepanjang peradilan berlangsung, misalnya dalam hal memberikan nasihat atau pertimbangan tentang publikasi kasus tersebut di media massa dan penggunaan teknologi informasi dan komunikasi selama persidangan. Komunikasi forensik juga berperan dalam memberikan

keahlian tentang bagaimana populasi secara umum menginterpretasikan pesan dan tendensi pesan apa yang dipersepsikan oleh pembaca, misalnya dalam kasus label peringatan pada produk yang tidak diartikan sama oleh masyarakat umum. Kata kunci: forensic, komunikasi, pengadilan, kasus

ABSTRACT. Forensic evidence is generally associated with the presence of a witness or expert of a particular discipline. Forensic communication in this paper follows the definition of forensic in relation with the use of scientific techniques methods of the communication discipline. Forensic communication is used as an application of expertise or skill on cases or issues in litigation in courts. Communication science and research are applied in Forensics in the form of consultancy provided for judges, lawyers, and the courts on a variety of strategies or procedures prior to and or during trial, for example, by giving advice or judgement about the publication of the cases in the mass media and the use of information and communication technology during the trial. Forensic Communication also plays a role in providing expertise on how the general public interpret messages and what message tendency is perceived by the readers, for example in the case of a warning label on products that are not similarly interpreted by the general public. Key words: forensic, communication, courts, cases.

c. [SEKILAS MENGENAI FORENSIK DIGITAL, Budi Raharjo](#)

ABSTRAK. Forensik digital merupakan bagian dari ilmu forensik yang melingkupi penemuan dan investigasi materi (data) yang ditemukan pada perangkat digital. Sebagai ilmu yang masih baru, masih dibutuhkan pemahaman dan kemampuan untuk menguasai ilmu ini. Penguasaan ilmu ini tidak hanya ditujukan pada kemampuan teknis semata tetapi juga terkait dengan bidang lain, seperti bidang hukum. Makalah ini menguraikan secara singkat mengenai forensik digital. Kata kunci: forensik, keamanan, teknologi informasi

ABSTRACT. Digital forensic is considered a new field of study. It is a branch of forensic science encompassing the recovery and investigation of data found in digital devices. Digital forensic is needed to solve cyber crimes and related security problems. As a new field, awareness and skills are needed to master this field. Digital forensic is not only related to technical but also legal aspects. This paper describes digital forensic in a nut shell. Keywords: forensic, information technology, security

d. [KAJIAN DAN APLIKASI FORENSIK DALAM PERSPEKTIF PSIKOLOGI, Hamdi Muluk](#)

ABSTRAK. Psikologi forensik adalah bagian dari sains forensik (forensic science) yang semakin berperan penting dalam proses penegakan hukum. Namun di Indonesia peran dari ilmu ini belum begitu signifikan. Psikologi forensik berusaha mengungkap bukti-bukti yang berkaitan dengan mengapa seseorang melakukan kejahatan dari perspektif ilmu perilaku. Kontribusi psikologi dalam bidang forensik mencakup area kajian yang luas termasuk membuat kajian tentang profil para pelaku kejahatan, mengungkap dasar-dasar neuropsikologik, genetik, dan proses perkembangan perilaku, saksi mata, deteksi kebohongan, menguji kewarasan mental, kekerasan domestik dll. Dalam penggunaan psikologi forensik terdapat beberapa kontroversi tentang begitu banyaknya mazhab dan

syarat yang mengikat (qualifier), dimana keberlakuan fakta-fakta tidak mudah diinterpretasikan secara dikotomis (benar-salah, pasti-tidak pasti). Inilah yang kadang-kadang menyebabkan hasil kerja ahli psikologi forensik sulit diterima oleh hakim. Namun peran dari ilmu ini tidak dapat dibantah semakin penting dalam penegakan keadilan, termasuk di Indonesia. Kata kunci: sains forensik, psikologi forensik, penegakan hukum, kontroversi psikologi forensik

ABSTRACT. Forensic psychology is part of forensic science that plays an increasingly important role in the law enforcement process. Yet, in Indonesia, the role of this science is not yet very significant. Forensic psychology tries to uncover evidence relating to why a person commits a crime from the perspective of behavioral science. Contribution of forensic psychology covers a broad area of studies, including conducting studies on the profiles of the perpetrators of the crime, uncovering the basics neuropsychology, genetics, and behavioral development processes, witnesses, lie detection, testing mental sanity, and domestic violence etc. In the use of forensic psychology there is some controversy about so many notions and binding conditions (qualifier), in which validity of facts is not easily interpreted in a dichotomy (true-false, definitely-not sure). This is what sometimes causes the results of forensic psychologists' work are difficult to accept by the judge. However, the important role of this science in enforcing justice, including in Indonesia, is indisputable. Keywords: forensic science, forensic psychology, law enforcement, forensic psychology controversy

e. [KAJIAN PENCAPAIAN RENCANA PEMBANGUNAN JANGKA MENENGAH NASIONAL \(RPJMN\) 2010 – 2014, SEKTOR KEAMANAN LAUT, Dicky R Munaf](#)

ABSTRAK. Sebuah instansi pemerintah wajib memiliki rencana strategis (selanjutnya disingkat renstra). Renstra di setiap instansi berbeda satu sama lain bergantung pada peran instansi tersebut dalam pemerintahan. Walaupun renstra berbeda satu sama lain, semua bermuara pada RPJMN (Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional). Renstra direalisasikan melalui kinerja instansi tersebut. Capaian yang dihasilkan diimplementasikan dalam RPJMN 2010-2014. Implementasi tersebut mengukur sejauh mana kinerja yang dicapai oleh instansi tersebut dalam hal ini Bakorkamla. Dengan demikian, setiap instansi pemerintah dapat mengevaluasi apa kekurangannya baik untuk renstra instansi, maupun terhadap RPJMN 2010-2014. Kata Kunci: Renstra, RPJMN, Bakorkamla

ABSTRACT. A government agency must have a strategic plan (in this paper the term used is renstra). Strategic Plans in every agency is different from each other, depending on the role of the agency in the government. Although the strategic plan differs from each other, all of them lead to RPJMN (National Medium Term Development Plan). Strategic Plan is implemented through the agency's performance. The outcome achieved is implemented in 2010-2014 RPJMN. Such implementation measures the extent of the performance achieved by the agency, in this regard by Bakorkamla. Thus, any government agency can evaluate its shortcomings of the Strategic Plan of both the institution and the 2010-2014 RPJMN. Keywords: Strategic Plan, RPJMN, Bakorkamla

f. [IMPLEMENTASI KEBIJAKAN BELA NEGARA DI PERBATASAN : STUDI KASUS DI PROVINSI PAPUA, Syarifudin Tippe*](#)

ABSTRAK. Sejak dimulainya proses integrasi ke wilayah NKRI pada tahun 1963 hingga kini, Papua tidak pernah luput dari konflik vertikal dan horizontal, yang implikasinya antara lain merefleksikan ancaman disintegrasi bangsa yang cukup serius. Berbagai upaya pemerintah di semua aspek kehidupan telah dilaksanakan, namun belum berhasil. Penelitian CDBR (Center for Defence Boundary Research) Unhan (Universitas Pertahanan Indonesia) ini fokus pada implementasi kebijakan bela negara sebagai bagian penting dari kebijakan Kementerian Pertahanan RI, khususnya mengevaluasi cara implementasi yang digunakan. Tujuannya adalah untuk memantapkan nasionalisme Indonesia bagi semua pihak terkait dalam rangka memberikan dukungan terhadap pemecahan berbagai masalah di Papua. Grounded Theory yang digunakan sebagai metode penelitian ini berdasar pada deskriptif analitik dengan pendekatan kualitatif. Berdasarkan temuan penelitian, metode ini menghasilkan tiga isu atau tema yaitu: (1) politik NKRI vs politik abolisi; (2) pemberdayaan masyarakat; dan (3) keamanan dan pengamanan perbatasan; Ketiga tema tersebut mencerminkan dua hal: pertama merupakan fenomena yang lebih bernuansa sosial-budaya masyarakat Papua sehingga dibutuhkan pendekatan teori antropologi sosial budaya, kedua karena masalah pokok yang diteliti adalah masalah pertahanan, khususnya implementasi kebijakan bela negara, rujukan keilmuan yang lebih tepat adalah pertahanan. Berdasarkan temuan di atas, diperlukan proses sintesis antara ilmu pertahanan yang bernuansa sosial-budaya dan antropologi sosial budaya. Proses analisis dan sintesis di atas melahirkan sebuah teori baru yang disebut “antropologi pertahanan”. Artinya, teori tersebut sekaligus menunjukkan cara yang paling tepat untuk mengimplementasikan kebijakan bela negara di Papua. Keywords: Implementasi kebijakan bela negara; masyarakat perbatasan Papua; antropologi pertahanan.

ABSTRACT. Since the beginning of its integration into the Republic of Indonesia in 1963 until now, Papua has never been free from vertical and horizontal conflicts, the implications of which reflect serious threats of disintegration. Various efforts of the Government in all aspects of life have been implemented, but to no avail. CDBR (Center for Defense Boundary Research) of Unhan (Indonesian University of Defense) focuses on the implementation of the state defense policy as an important part of the policy of the Ministry of Defence, in particular in evacuating the method of implementation used. The goal is to strengthen Indonesian nationalism among all parties involved in order to provide support for solving various problems in Papua.

Grounded Theory used as a research method is based on a qualitative descriptive analytical approach. Based on the research findings, this method produces three issues or Implementasi Kebijakan Bela Negara di Perbatasan: Studi Kasus di Propinsi Papua themes, namely: (1) Indonesian homeland politics versus political abolition, (2) society empowerment, and (3) border safety and security. The three themes reflect two things: the first is a phenomenon that has more socio-

cultural nuance of the Papuans and thus needs an approach of socio-cultural anthropological theory; the second is that as the subject matter studied is a matter of defense, in particular the implementation of the state defense policy, the more appropriate scientific references are those of defense. Based on the findings, a synthetical process between the science of defense with socio-cultural nuance and socio-cultural anthropology is needed. The analytical and synthetical process above results in a new theory called "Defense Anthropology". It means that the theory also shows the most appropriate way to implement the policy to defend the state in Papua. Keywords: Implementation of policies to defend the state; Papuan communities in the borders; defense anthropology.

g. [UPAYA MEMBANGUN BUDAYA MASYARAKAT DALAM MENGGUNAKAN JASA TRANSPORTASI KAPAL MOTOR ANTARPULAU DI MALUKU, Chairil N. Siregar](#)

ABSTRAK. Kapal motor merupakan alat transportasi laut antarpulau yang perlu mendapat perhatian dari pemerintah dan perusahaan kapal karena kelaikan kapal motor sangat menyangkut keselamatan penumpang agar terhindar dari kecelakaan laut. Kecenderungan melanggar aturan yang telah ditetapkan oleh pemerintah dalam menggunakan jasa transportasi kapal motor sudah menjadi budaya masyarakat Maluku dan pemilik kapal motor. Untuk mengetahui budaya, persepsi, dan upaya membangun masyarakat dalam menggunakan jasa transportasi kapal motor di Maluku dilakukan suatu penelitian menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif. Dari hasil penelitian dapat diungkapkan bahwa budaya masyarakat Maluku dalam menggunakan jasa transportasi kapal motor memiliki unsur positif dan negatif. Unsur positif ketika menunggu kapal motor terlambat datang serta kebersamaan sebagai penumpang membentuk budaya masyarakat yang sabar dan tolong menolong. Unsur negatif masih ada masyarakat yang tidak membeli tiket di tempat yang sudah ditentukan, membawa barang melebihi kapasitas, membuang sampah sembarangan, minum-minuman keras, dan banyak yang tidak mengerti tentang alat keselamatan sehingga membentuk budaya pelanggaran. Upaya yang harus dilakukan untuk membangun budaya tertib dan teratur adalah peningkatan faktor kenyamanan, keselamatan, ketertiban, dan keamanan melalui penegakan peraturan dan perbaikan manajemen perusahaan. Kata kunci: kapal motor, transportasi laut, budaya masyarakat, keselamatan penumpang.

ABSTRACT. Motor boat is sea transportation between islands that needs attention from the government and the company's flagship because its reliability is closely related to passengers' safety and thus to marine accident prevention. The tendency to break rules set by the government in using the motor boat transportation services has become a culture of some communities in Maluku and boat owners. To know the culture, perceptions, and community building efforts in using boat transportation services in Maluku, a study using qualitative research methods has been conducted. The results of this study revealed that the culture of the people of Maluku in using boat transport services had positive and negative elements. Positive elements include the attitude in waiting for the boat that comes late and the togetherness of the passengers that shape the culture of being patient and helping each other. The negative elements include the condition in which many people do not buy a ticket at the appointed

places, exceed baggage capacity, littering, drinking, and many do not understand the importance of safety devices that may lead to the culture of violations.

Efforts that should be made to build a culture of being orderly is enhancement of the factor of comfort, safety, order, and security through rule enforcement and improvement of companies' management.

Keywords: motor boat, marine transportation, culture, passengers, safety

h. [Resensi: Indonesia X-Files, Mengungkap Fakta dari Kematian Bung Karno Sampai Kematian Munir](#)

24. Jurnal Socioteknologi, Edisi 28 Tahun 12 April 2013 ISSN 1858-3474

a. [BUDAYA TEKNOLOGI DI INDONESIA: KENDALA DAN PELUANG MASA DEPAN, Yasraf Amir Piliang](#)

ABSTRAK. Teknologi adalah manifestasi dari imajinasi manusia tentang sebuah dunia yang lebih baik. Melalui teknologi manusia membangun masa depan kebudayaan dan kehidupan mereka. Perkembangan teknologi tidak saja ditentukan oleh nilai-nilai budaya yang ada, tetapi ia justru dapat membentuk budaya-budaya baru: budaya media, budaya informasi atau budaya virtual. Dalam relasi antara teknologi dan budaya, ada sebuah paradoks. Di satu pihak, untuk menumbuhkan teknologi, diperlukan semacam "budaya teknologi", yaitu nilai-nilai budaya yang mendorong perkembangan teknologi : daya kreativitas, rasionalitas, mental produktif, dan berorientasi ke depan. Di pihak lain, ada berbagai benturan nilai akibat keberadaan teknologi tertentu di dalam masyarakat. Benturan ini terjadi bila teknologi tak hanya dipandang sebagai sebuah alat guna dan utilitas, tetapi sebagai pencipta makna. Nihilisme adalah kondisi ketika manusia menyerahkan diri mereka pada bingkai teknologi, yang kemudian mengendalikan makna hidup mereka: panik, serba cepat, instan, dan tercabut dari alam. Teknologi lalu menjadi semacam „beban sosial“. Untuk menghindarkan sifat nihilisme teknologi, berbagai paradigma baru diusulkan: "budaya berpikir holistik", yang melihat teknologi dalam sudut pandang seluas-luasnya; "budaya ketiga", yaitu simbiosis antara paradigma teknologi dan kebudayaan; dan "teknologi yang manusiawi", yaitu kombinasi teknologi tinggi dan sentuhan manusia.

b. [A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ONLINE NEWS SITE SERVICE BASED ON CONSUMER PREFERENCE TO THE STUDENT OF TELKOM INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT IN 2011 \(Objective of the Study: Detik.com, Kompas.com, Okezone.com, and Vivanews.com\)](#)
[Siska Dea Purnama, SMB; Rah Utami Nugrahani, S.Sos, MBA](#)

ABSTRAK. Pertumbuhan internet telah mengalami percepatan dalam berbagai aspek. Salah satu dampaknya adalah munculnya situs berita online. Pada tahun 1998, Detik.com dan Kompas.com muncul sebagai appeared jurnalisme online. Kemudian, pada tahun 2007 dan 2008, Okezone.com dan Vivanews.com menjadi pesaing besar di antara situs berita online di Indonesia. Empat dari situssitus

tersebut telah secara drastis mengubah peta industri di situs berita online. Ketika pengguna harus memilih situs, mereka menemukan kesulitan untuk membandingkan konten. Ini berarti bahwa

berita online perlu memiliki preferensi mereka sendiri untuk bersaing satu dengan yang lain. Variabel yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah dimensi E-service yang bergantung pada kemudahan penggunaan, ketersediaan sistem, keandalan, sifat responsif, dan kepercayaan. Di samping itu, akan digunakan juga E-qual yang mencakup aksesibilitas, navigasi, desain dan presentasi, isi dan tujuan, interaktivitas, kustomisasi, dan personalisasi. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengamati faktor preferensi pengguna dalam memilih situs berita online. Kami menggunakan atribut E-service dan e-qual, positioning peta kompetisi empat situs berita online, dan positioning strategi. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif. Analisis dilakukan melalui dua tahap observasi. Tahap pertama digunakan analisis faktor dengan tujuan mencari atribut yang telah digunakan oleh pengguna ketika mereka memilih situs yang menarik perhatian mereka. Jumlah responden, 150 orang. Untuk mengatur peta positioning, responden diambil melalui kenyamanan dengan pengambilan sampel dimodifikasi. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, faktor preferensi konsumen dalam memilih situs berita online adalah kepercayaan, akses, desain website, akurasi, komunikasi, dan interaksi. Untuk peta positioning pertama, Detik.com menempati tempat teratas sebagai preferensi konsumen. Kompas.com menjadi yang terbaik pada akurasi berita, sementara Vivanews.com dipilih karena desain laman yang bagus, diikuti oleh desain laman Detik.com. Posisi terakhir adalah Okezone.com untuk semua faktor atribut preferensi. Layanan situs berita online membutuhkan keunikan dalam rangka memenangkan persaingan terberat antara ke-empat situs berita online.

c. [LEARNING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM \(moodle\) AND E-LEARNING CONTENT DEVELOPMENT](#)
[Gumawang Jati](#)

ABSTRAK. Pesatnya perkembangan e-learning dan penggunaan model LMS telah memicu beberapa universitas dan sekolah di Indonesia untuk mengembangkan e-learning. Namun, sebagian besar bahan e-learning atau isinya masih kurang memanfaatkan fitur canggih yang tersedia di LMS. Fitur kuat dari LMS dijelaskan dan dibahas bersama dengan prinsip-prinsip pendidikan. Tulisan ini memaparkan pengembangan materi (konten) digital berdasarkan pengalaman penulis dalam mengembangkan website e-learning di <http://elearning.bandungtalentsource.com>. Dalam merancang pengembangan materi digital, pra-perencanaan, perencanaan, pertimbangan pengembangan materi secara online, pemetaan pekerjaan, konten yang dirancang dan tulisan, materi pengembangan, pengujian dan pemeriksaan akhir dan evaluasi adalah langkah penting untuk menghasilkan baik pendidikan e-learning.

d. [KINERJA PERUSAHAAN PT BARAMULTI SUKSES SARANA DENGAN MENGGUNAKAN TEKNOLOGI PENGUKURAN MALCOM BALDRIGE DALAM RANGKA PENYESUAIAN DI PERUSAHAAN BATUBARA YANG BERKELAS DUNIA DI INDONESIA](#) Syarifudin Tippe* Email: syarifudin_tippe@yahoo.com **ABSTRAK** Penelitian ini bertujuan mempelajari kinerja PT Baramulti Sukses Sarana Tbk (PT BSSR) dengan menggunakan tujuh kriteria kinerja dari Malcom Baldrige

Criteria for Performance Excellence (MBCfPE). Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif dan dilakukan di tiga lokasi perusahaan: Jakarta, Banjarmasin, dan Samarinda. Data dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner, wawancara mendalam (indepth interview), dan observasi. Kemudian data dianalisis dengan menggunakan kriteria MBCfPE 2012. Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa 1. Secara umum, kinerja perusahaan cukup baik dan sistemik dalam kategori proses ditinjau dari faktor approach and deployment; Dari aspek learning and integration masih terdapat kelemahan; 2. Dari kategori hasil, kinerja perusahaan belum memuaskan. Perusahaan masih berada pada tahapan awal (early stage); 3. Dari kriteria proses, kriteria terlemah berturut-turut adalah kepemimpinan, fokus pada tenaga kerja, dan perencanaan strategis; 4. Skor total kinerja global perusahaan menunjukkan bahwa perusahaan masih berada pada tahapan hasil awal (early result).

e. STUDI ANALISIS TIPIKAL INFRASTRUKTUR KEAMANAN LAUT DI PUSAT DAN DAERAH Dicky R. Munaf

ABSTRAK. Luasnya perairan Indonesia tidak menutup kemungkinan akan timbulnya berbagai masalah bahkan ancaman bagi keutuhan NKRI, seperti illegal fishing, illegal logging, illegal mining, illegal migrant, human trafficking, dan penyelundupan. Oleh karena itu, keamanan laut menjadi unsur yang sangat penting untuk menjaga keutuhan NKRI. Keamanan laut tidak lepas dari infrastruktur yang dimiliki setiap instansi pemerintah termasuk salah satunya Bakorkamla (Badan Koordinasi Keamanan Laut).

f. KAJIAN TATA CARA PENCAPAIAN KINERJA RENCANA STRATEGIS BERDASARKAN INDIKATOR KINERJA RPJMN 2010 – 2014, Dicky R Munaf

ABSTRAK. Setiap instansi pemerintah dalam menjalankan kinerja tidak lepas dari renstra instansi tersebut yang bermuara pada RPJMN (Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional) 2010 – 2014. Indikator kinerja sangat penting agar arah kinerja sesuai dengan apa yang diharapkan. Indikator kinerja dari setiap instansi pemerintah berbeda satu sama lain bergantung pada kebutuhan dan peran instansi tersebut. Bakorkamla sebagai lembaga pemerintah menganalisis indikator kinerjanya yang diharapkan dapat mencapai sasaran sesuai dengan RPJMN 2010-2014 dan prinsip good governace.

g. THE EFFECT OF WEB-BASED ACADEMIC INFORMATION SYSTEM TO ACADEMIC SERVICE QUALITY AT COMMUNICATION DEPARTMENT OF TELKOM INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT Yuliani Rachma Putri

ABSTRAK. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui pengaruh sistem informasi akademik berbasis web pada kualitas layanan akademik. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian kuantitatif kausal. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan simple random sampling dengan populasi 192 siswa. Dengan menggunakan rumus Slovin, diperoleh 130 siswa sebagai sampel. Berdasarkan persepsi siswa, hasil penelitian menunjukkan sistem informasi akademik berbasis web berada dalam kategori baik di 70,95%. Kualitas pelayanan akademik juga berada dalam kategori baik 68,24%. Hasil perhitungan statistik menunjukkan sistem informasi akademik berbasis web (X) berpengaruh signifikan

terhadap kualitas pelayanan akademik (Y) pada Jurusan Komunikasi Institut Manajemen Telkom dengan efektivitas 32,9%. Sisanya adalah $(100\% - 32,9\%) = 67,1\%$ dari luar penelitian ini.

h. [KAJIAN TATA CARA PENCAPAIAN KINERJA RENCANA STRATEGIS BERDASARKAN INDIKATOR KINERJA RPJMN 2010 – 2014 Dicky R Munaf](#)

ABSTRAK. Setiap instansi pemerintah dalam menjalankan kinerja tidak lepas dari renstra instansi tersebut yang bermuara pada RPJMN (Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional) 2010 – 2014. Indikator kinerja sangat penting agar arah kinerja sesuai dengan apa yang diharapkan. Indikator kinerja dari setiap instansi pemerintah berbeda satu sama lain bergantung pada kebutuhan dan peran instansi tersebut. Bakorkamla sebagai lembaga pemerintah menganalisis indikator kinerjanya yang diharapkan dapat mencapai sasaran sesuai dengan RPJMN 2010-2014 dan prinsip good governance.

i. [Resensi:Transportasi dan Investasi: Tantangan dan Perspektif Multidimensi](#)

23. Jurnal Socioteknologi, Edisi 27 Tahun 11 Desember 2012 ISSN 1858-3474

a. [MASYARAKAT INFORMASI DAN DIGITAL: Teknologi Informasi dan Perubahan Sosial Yasraf Amir Piliang](#)

ABSTRAK. Cyberspace telah mengalihkan berbagai aktivitas manusia (politik, sosial, ekonomi, kultural, spiritual, seksual) di „dunia nyata“ ke dalam berbagai bentuk substitusi artifisialnya, sehingga apapun yang dapat dilakukan di dunia nyata kini dapat dilakukan dalam bentuk artifisialnya di dalam cyberspace. Cyberspace menciptakan sebuah kehidupan yang dibangun sebagian besar—mungkin nanti seluruhnya—oleh model kehidupan yang dimediasi secara mendasar oleh teknologi, sehingga berbagai fungsi alam kini diambil alih oleh substitusi teknologisnya, yang disebut kehidupan artifisial (artificial life). Pengaruh cyberspace terhadap kehidupan sosial setidaknya-tidaknya tampak pada tiga tingkat: tingkat individu, antarindividu, dan komunitas. Pertama, pada tingkat individual, cyberspace telah menciptakan perubahan mendasar terhadap pemahaman kita tentang ‘identitas’. Kedua, pada tingkat antar-individual, perkembangan komunitas virtual di dalam cyberspace telah menciptakan relasi-relasi sosial yang bersifat virtual di ruang-ruang virtual : virtual shopping, virtual game, virtual conference, virtual sex dan virtual mosque. Ketiga, pada tingkat komunitas, cyberspace diasumsikan dapat menciptakan satu model komunitas demokratik dan terbuka yang disebut Rheingold ‘komunitas imajiner’ (imaginary community). Di dalam era artifisial dewasa ini, berbagai ruang sosial yang ada di dunia nyata, kini dapat dicarikan substitusinya di dalam dunia informasi digital, dalam wujudnya yang artifisial, yaitu wujud simulasi sosial (social simulation). Cyberspace adalah sebuah ruang utama yang di dalamnya berbagai simulasi sosial menemukan tempat hidupnya.

b. [PERUBAHAN CARA Pandang dan Sikap Masyarakat Kota Bandung Akibat Pengaruh Gaya Hidup Digital, Tri Sulistyaningtyas, Jejen Jaelani, dan Dana Waskita](#)

ABSTRAK. Perangkat digital kini telah menjadi bagian kehidupan sehari-hari masyarakat di kota besar, kota-kota kecil, dan perdesaan. Hal ini memunculkan gaya hidup yang relatif baru di Indonesia, yaitu

gaya hidup digital. Masyarakat hidup dengan perangkat digital dan menjadikan perangkat digital sebagai bagian takterpisahkan dalam kehidupan sehari-hari mereka. Gaya hidup ini telah mengubah kebiasaan masyarakat. Kini, banyak hal yang dulu dikerjakan dengan cara pergi, menghabiskan waktu dan jarak, kini dapat dilakukan dengan menekan tombol di perangkat digital saja. Gaya hidup digital ini memiliki banyak dampak, baik dampak positif maupun dampak negatifnya. Penelitian ini difokuskan kepada gaya hidup digital di masyarakat kota Bandung dan dampaknya bagi perubahan sikap, mental, dan cara pandang mereka. Dari hasil penelitian, didapatkan bahwa gaya hidup digital telah menjadi bagian takterpisahkan dalam kehidupan masyarakat kota Bandung. Selain itu, gaya hidup digital juga telah banyak mengubah tatanan hidup, sikap, mental, dan cara pandang masyarakat.

c. [PENINGKATAN KETAHANAN PANGAN DI DAERAH PERBATASAN : STUDI KASUS KABUPATEN BELU PROVINSI NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR](#) *Ernawati*

ABSTRAK. Sebagai salah satu daerah perbatasan di Indonesia, Kabupaten Belu berusaha untuk meningkatkan ketahanan pangan dengan menjadikan Kabupaten Belu sebagai salah satu alternatif lumbung pangan khususnya, dan Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur pada umumnya. Untuk menunjang hal tersebut rencana pembangunan bendung di Dusun Oetfo Desa Naekasa Kecamatan Tasifeto barat diharapkan dapat mengoptimalkan daerah irigasi seluas 500 ha. Pola tanam yang dikembangkan padi – palawija – palawija diharapkan dapat meningkatkan taraf hidup masyarakat setempat yang mayoritas adalah petani.

d. [PENGEMBANGAN MODEL PENERIMAAN BIOPESTISIDA \(Studi Kasus Pada Petani Sayuran di Desa Cipada Kecamatan Cisarua Kabupaten Bandung Barat\)](#) *Saepudin, Dea Indriani Astuti*

ABSTRAK. Pertanian tradisional ditandai penggunaan pestisida sintetik yang tinggi sehingga meninggalkan residu pestisida sintetik. Di lain pihak, kesadaran konsumen untuk mendapatkan produk pertanian yang bebas dari pestisida sintetik cenderung meningkat sehingga diperlukan penggunaan pestisida yang ramah lingkungan. Biopestisida merupakan pestisida yang ramah lingkungan, tetapi penggunaan oleh petani di lapangan cenderung rendah. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan suatu penelitian mengenai kesediaan petani menggunakan biopestisida dan pengembangan model penerimaan biopestisida oleh petani. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengukur kesediaan petani sayuran di Desa Cipada untuk menggunakan biopestisida dan mengembangkan suatu model penerimaan biopestisida oleh petani sayuran. Metode penelitian menggunakan metode survei wawancara terstruktur dengan jumlah petani sayuran di Desa Cipada sebanyak 30 orang. Penerimaan biopestisida oleh petani diasumsikan dalam dua kondisi. Pada kondisi pertama, biopestisida memiliki performa yang sama dengan pestisida sintetik. Pada kondisi kedua, biopestisida memiliki performa lebih rendah 10%-20% dibandingkan dengan pestisida sintetik. Metode pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode pengambilan sampel contoh kemudahan. Analisis data menggunakan metode deskripsi dengan statistik deskriptif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pada kondisi pertama 97% petani sayuran di Desa Cipada menyatakan kesediaannya menggunakan biopestisida, sedangkan 3% lainnya tidak

bersedia. Faktor peningkat penerimaan biopestisida adalah tingkat pendidikan, lama pengalaman bertani, persepsi penurunan keefektivan pestisida, pengetahuan responden tentang produk biopestisida, dan luas lahan. Faktor pengurang penerimaan biopestisida adalah status kepemilikan lahan, persepsi kecenderungan serangan hama dan penyakit yang meningkat, persepsi resistensi hama, persepsi kehadiran hama baru, persepsi perubahan musim, pengetahuan responden pada bahaya pestisida, pengalaman komplikasi kesehatan setelah penggunaan pestisida, dan pendapatan dari pertanian. Faktor pengurang ini harus diperhatikan dalam proses pengenalan biopestisida. Pada kondisi kedua, persentase petani sayuran di Desa Cipada yang bersedia menggunakan biopestisida adalah 40% dan 60% lainnya menyatakan tidak bersedia.

e. [KOSMOLOGI MEDIA INTERPRETASI MAKNA PADA ARSITEKTUR TIONGHOA TRADISIONAL](#)
[Sugiri Kustedja, Antariksa Sudikno, Purnama Salura](#)

ABSTRAK. Uraian untuk memaknai unsur-unsur arsitektur bangunan tradisional Tionghoa, seringkali dilakukan secara sebagian-sebagian saja dari seluruh komponen bangunan. Penelitian ini memaparkan pendekatan lain, bahwa konsep arsitektur bangunan vernacular Tionghoa secara integral dapat dimaknai dengan cepat dan tepat, baik global maupun detail komponennya dengan menggunakan medium analisis pemahaman kosmologi tradisional Tionghoa. Dipaparkan uraian singkat dari pokok utama falsafah dasar tradisional Tionghoa hasil pemikiran para cendekiawan kuno dalam jangkauan pengetahuan pada masanya. Menarik untuk diperhatikan bahwa hasil perenungan yang bila dibandingkan dalam konteks ilmu pengetahuan sekarang, pemikiran yang merupakan tahap konsep proto-science dapat persistent bertahan sampai kini dalam ilmu terapan seperti terlihat pada contoh yang diberikan. Penelitian ini dilakukan secara eksplorasi, eksplikasi, dan penafsiran hermeunatik.

f. [PENDIDIKAN ANTIKORUPSI SEBAGAI SATUAN PEMBELAJARAN BERKARAKTER DAN HUMANISTIK](#)
[Rosida Tiurma Manurung](#)

ABSTRAK. Era mutakhir yang modern, era global, berteknologi tinggi, serba digital, yang ditandai dengan semakin berkembangnya ilmu pengetahuan telah mendorong manusia seperti mesin yang tidak punya hati, tidak memiliki rasa kemanusiaan, tidak memedulikan lingkungan sekitarnya, dan justru dipenuhi oleh ketidakjujuran, manipulasi, kekerasan, saling sikut, dan tidak punya hati nurani. Oleh sebab itu, pendidikan harus dikemas dengan muatan yang berperspektif integritas dan humanistik. Pendidikan tidak boleh dimaknai sebagai aktivitas atau kegiatan belajar-mengajar di kelas saja. Pendidikan haruslah mengacu kepada berbagai proses dan aktivitas yang harus bersifat produktif, kreatif, pengembang skill, kepribadian, integrasi, keprimaan, sampai pengokoh moral dan spiritual. Pendidikan harus diarahkan dan dikelola dengan tujuan yang jelas, yaitu mampu mengembangkan nilai-nilai positif pada peserta didik. Melalui pendidikan, harus dapat memunculkan sosok-sosok yang memiliki karakter dan kepribadian yang kokoh dan teruji, baik dalam bidang keilmuan maupun dalam bidang kemanusiaan. Pendidikan antikorupsi sejalan dengan pendidikan yang berkarakter dan

humanistik mulai gencar diwacanakan oleh pemerintah. Selain menjadi bagian dari proses pembentukan akhlak peserta didik, pendidikan antikorupsi dan humanistik diharapkan mampu menjadi fondasi utama dalam pembentukan jati diri yang jujur dan berparadigma Pancasila serta UUD 1945 sesuai dengan UU No. 20, Tahun 2003 tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional. Jika pendidikan antikorupsi dan humanistik sudah menjadi orientasi dan tujuan pembelajaran, tentu sekolah akan menjadi tempat penyemaian budaya kejujuran. Bukan hanya melahirkan generasi penerus yang pandai secara intelektual, emosional, dan spiritual, tetapi juga memiliki kepribadian yang berkarakter, berintegritas, dan bertanggung jawab. Upaya pemberantasan korupsi tidak dapat diselesaikan secara instan. Langkah preventif yang dapat dilakukan untuk mengurangi bahaya laten ini, hendaknya dimulai dari lembaga yang sifatnya laten pula yaitu proses pembelajaran di lembaga pendidikan. Demikian juga di satuan pendidikan tinggi, perguruan tinggi dan mahasiswa diharapkan berperan aktif mencegah korupsi dengan berperan sebagai agen perubahan dan motor penggerak utama dalam gerakan antikorupsi di masyarakat.

g. [Resensi: Tasawuf dan Tarekat \(Dimensi Esoteris Ajaran Islam\)](#)

22. Jurnal Socioteknologi, Edisi 26 Tahun 11 April 2012 ISSN 1858-3474

a. [BATAS HATI DAN RASIO DALAM KEYAKINAN BERAGAMA \(Tinjauan Atas Film Sang Pencerah Karya Sutradara Hanung Bramantyo\), Acep Iwan Saidi](#)

ABSTRAK. Artikel ini berisi analisis film Sang Pencerah karya sutradara Hanung Bramantyo. Dengan menggunakan pendekatan kebudayaan dan metode interdisiplin, di dalamnya dibahas hubungan antara film sebagai artefak seni dengan isu-isu budaya, khususnya dalam kaitannya dengan masalah ritual keagamaan, dalam hal ini agama Islam. Dalam konteks ini, hubungan antara hati dan rasio yang menjadi subyek penelitian utama berbanding lurus dengan hubungan antara tradisi dan modernitas sebagai paradigma zaman. Karena film ini diciptakan pada era kontemporer, studi atas film tersebut juga dihubungkan dengan fenomena ritual budaya dan agama saat ini.

b. [ANARKISME DALAM ANGRY BIRDS](#)
[Resti Nurfaidah](#)

ABSTRAK. Angry Birds bukan hanya permainan digital yang lucu, seperti yang kerap kali dianggap banyak orang selama ini. Banyak hal yang terungkap di balik kelucuan itu, di antaranya, aksi anarkistis. Aksi anarkistis tersebut mengingatkan pikiran kita pada beberapa peristiwa serupa yang kerap kali terjadi di negeri ini. Untuk mengungkapkan hal itu, penulis menggunakan teori semiotik Roland Barthes dan eksplorasi ilmiah yang dilakukan oleh Huesmann. Teori Barthes digunakan untuk membedah tanda-tanda yang terdapat pada games tersebut, sedangkan teori Huesmann digunakan untuk mengeksplorasi efek yang ditimbulkan dari persinggungan antara manusia dan games yang bertemakan kekerasan tersebut. Sementara itu, pandangan Dittmar digunakan untuk mengurai afek yang muncul dari kebiasaan itu. Banyak hasil eksplorasi, salah satu di antaranya penelitian Huesmann,

membuktikan bahwa tayangan kekerasan, disadari atau tidak, akan memberikan dampak tertentu kepada penontonnya. Angry Birds dan sederet permainan serupa juga disadari atau tidak akan meninggalkan jejak serupa pada kurun waktu tertentu. Tulisan ini memaparkan aspek anarkisme ditinjau dari sudut semiotik dan dampak yang mungkin muncul dalam games tersebut.

c. [CITRA PEREMPUAN SUNDA DI DALAM KARYA SASTRA DAN FILM, Rani Yulianty Iskandar](#)

ABSTRAK. Perempuan Sunda digambarkan melalui beberapa media yaitu karya sastra dan film. Di dalam karya sastra perempuan Sunda digambarkan memiliki kecantikan dan kecerdasan. Hal itu digambarkan melalui tokoh Dayang Sumbi dalam cerita rakyat Sangkuriang. Sementara itu di film, perempuan Sunda digambarkan melalui tokoh Nyi Iteung dalam film-film Si Kabayan. Nyi Iteung digambarkan sebagai perempuan yang memiliki kecantikan lokal dengan karakter polos dan sederhana. Akan tetapi, penggambaran tokoh Nyi Iteung di film mengalami transformasi pada film Si Kabayan Jadi Milyuner. Di film tersebut, Nyi Iteung tidak lagi digambarkan sebagai perempuan Sunda yang memiliki kecantikan khas lokal dan karakter polos dan sederhana. Akan tetapi, Nyi Iteung digambarkan sebagai perempuan yang memiliki kecantikan internasional (dengan pemeran Nyi Iteung berwajah indo) dengan karakter perempuan masa kini yang sibuk dan modern.

d. [JEJAK KOMUNITAS TIONGHOA DAN PERKEMBANGAN KOTA BANDUNG, Sugiri Kustedja](#)

ABSTRAK. Hubungan Tiongkok dan Nusantara banyak tercatat pada naskah kuno Tiongkok. Warga Tionghoa beremigrasi ke Indonesia terutama karena alasan ekonomi di samping situasi domestik Tiongkok yang kacau. Mereka menumpang perahu niaga junk yang rutin berlayar antara pesisir Tiongkok Selatan dan Batavia. Ketika VOC membangun Batavia untuk pijakan awal di Pulau Jawa, para pendatang Tionghoa diperlukan kemampuannya membangun dan menghidupkan Batavia untuk menggerakkan roda perekonomian. Ketika imigran swakarsa Tionghoa membanjir tanpa terkendali, VOC menjadi gamang dan permukimannya dipisahkan dikelompokkan berdasarkan etnis. Kelompok Tionghoa diatur oleh wijkensstelsel sehingga terbentuk ghetto chineesenwijk serta diawasi pergerakannya dengan passenstelsel. Tujuannya untuk memudahkan pengawasan sambil tetap memanfaatkan kemampuan perdagangan perantara dan jaringan distribusi ke pedalaman. Etnis Tionghoa menjadi terisolasi dari masyarakat setempat dan dijadikan alat pemerintahan kolonial, tanpa harus menanggung biaya organik pemerintahan kolonial. Pada kawasan urban terjadilah pecinan yang intens bercorak budaya dan arsitektur khusus, berbeda dari kawasan lainnya. Pada kasus kota Bandung; awal daerah pecinan (yang tidak tegas batasannya) terbentuk di pusat kota di sekeliling stasiun kereta api, Pasar Baru, jalan raya utama (Groote Postweg dan Pasar Baroeweg). Mereka menyebar mengikuti perkembangan kota. Secara historis pecinan Bandung hanya mengalami pengaturan kolonial pada akhir abad 19 dan awal abad 20 setelah kawasan Priangan dinyatakan terbuka bagi imigran.

e. [PROGRAM PEMANFAATAN SISA TULANG IKAN UNTUK PRODUK HIDROKSIAPATIT: KAJIAN DI PABRIK PENGOLAHAN KERUPUK LEKOR KUALA TRENGGANU-MALAYSIA](#), Dara Aisyah, Ibrahim Mamat, M. Sontang, Zuha Rosufila, Nina Marlina Ahmad⁴

ABSTRAK. Pemanfaatan sisa tulang ikan sudah lama dilakukan kalangan peneliti di laboratorium, tetapi masih banyak masyarakat yang tidak memahaminya. Oleh sebab itu, perlu transfer pengetahuan (transfer knowledge) melalui penyeliaan masyarakat untuk meningkatkan ilmu dan pemanfaatannya. Program transfer pengetahuan pengolahan (pabrik) kerupuk lekor adalah satu program penelitian UMT yang melibatkan masyarakat untuk memanfaatkan sisa tulang ikan menjadi berbagai produk keperluan masyarakat. Program ini dilihat sebagai upaya untuk memperbaiki lingkungan masyarakat dan menyumbang kepada pembangunan kebijakan, pelaksanaan, dan kajian dalam social engineering. Tulang ikan merupakan salah satu bentuk sisa yang dihasilkan dari industri pengolahan ikan yang memiliki kandungan kalsium terbanyak dalam tubuh ikan. Dari aspek keperluan makanan dan gizi, tulang ikan sangat kaya akan kalsium yang diperlukan manusia karena unsur utama dari tulang ikan adalah kalsium, fosfor, dan karbonat. Pelibatan atau partisipasi masyarakat untuk memanfaatkan sisa tulang ikan secara langsung dalam setiap proses yang dijalankan di kawasan mereka adalah untuk mencapai usaha pembangunan masyarakat. Pembangunan masyarakat menekankan pelibatan individu dalam masyarakat untuk belajar dan bekerjasama demi tujuan pembangunan masa depan melalui pemanfaatan sisa tulang ikan yang dapat dimanfaatkan menjadi hidroksiapatit untuk mengatasi pencemaran lingkungan dalam pembuangan logam berat. Selain itu, tulang ikan juga boleh dimanfaatkan sebagai bahan implan dalam penggantian tulang (bone substitution), katup jantung, sambungan pinggul, dan juga bahan implan lain di dalam badan/tubuh manusia serta sebagai pengganti gigi manusia. Hal ini disebabkan oleh ciri-cirinya yang sama dengan tulang dan gigi manusia dari segi struktur kimia.

f. [Resensi: Sistem Komunikasi Indonesia](#)

21. Jurnal Socioteknologi, Edisi 25 Tahun 11 April 2012 ISSN 1858-3474

a. [PENENTUAN SKALA PRIORITAS PEMBANGUNAN WADUK DI JAWA BARAT](#) Ernawati

ABSTRACT. Pada dasarnya semua waduk bermanfaat untuk manusia karena waduk merupakan penampung air yang berfungsi untuk irigasi, air baku, industri dan lain-lain. Akan tetapi pihak pemerintah tidak mungkin membangun semua rencana waduk tersebut. Tulisan ini mengkaji urutan prioritas pembangunan beberapa waduk di Jawa Barat di antaranya rencana Waduk Ciletuh dan Waduk Citepus (Kabupaten Sukabumi), Waduk Sukahurip dan Waduk Hyang (Kabupaten Ciamis) dan Waduk Cibatarua (Kabupaten Garut). Kriteria yang digunakan dalam penentuan prioritas ini adalah sosial, ekonomi, lingkungan, teknis dan manfaat.

b. [PENDAYAGUNAAN ABU TERBANG PADA BETON KINERJA TINGGI UNTUK RUMAH MURAH PRACETAK, Dicky R. Munaf.](#)

ABSTRACT. Perkembangan industri beton terus mengalami peningkatan kualitas. Peningkatan kualitas Beton menjadi hal yang niscaya mengingat pesatnya tuntutan akan konstruksi beton yang higher strength, more durable, fire resistance, water retention, sound insulation, thermal insulation, electric resistivity, serta abrasion resistance. Tulisan ini mengulas perkembangan dampak kegiatan yang terkait dengan teknologi beton ringan kinerja tinggi yang terbuat dari substitusi parsial semen oleh abu terbang (hasil pembakaran batu bara di PLTU) terhadap masyarakat. Abu terbang memiliki unsur kimia (SiO_2) yang mampu membantu meningkatkan kinerja material beton serta dampak 2 positif kepada masyarakat dengan terdayagunakannya limbah (bahan yang tercampur udara) untuk material beton. Terdayagunakannya deposit abu terbang secara langsung akan berperan serta dalam kebersihan lingkungan sekitar fasilitas sistem produksi yang mengeluarkan limbah tersebut.

c. [STUDI UMUM PERMASALAHAN DAN SOLUSI DAS CITARUM SERTA ANALISIS KEBIJAKAN PEMERINTAH, Muhammad Fadhil Imansyah](#)

ABSTRACT. Sebagai komponen terpenting dalam kehidupan, keberadaan air sudah selayaknya dijaga dan dilestarikan. Kaidah-kaidah konservasi air harus dipatuhi dalam kehidupan sehari-hari agar kelestarian air dapat berlangsung hingga masa depan. Sungai Citarum sebagai salah satu potensi air terbesar di Jawa Barat menyimpan potensi yang besar bagi masyarakat, baik potensi menguntungkan maupun potensi merugikan. Sayangnya, masyarakat dan pemerintah cenderung terlena oleh potensi menguntungkan dari sungai Citarum, dan tanpa disadari memperbesar potensi kerugian dari sungai tersebut. Berkurangnya daerah konservasi lahan, padatnya permukiman penduduk, pencemaran sungai oleh limbah domestik dan industri, dan lainnya menyebabkan bencana seperti banjir, kekeringan, dan longsor. Hal tersebut merupakan permasalahan yang harus diselesaikan bersamasama antara pemerintah dan masyarakat. Koordinasi, pembagian tanggung jawab, dan keharmonisan komunikasi antara keduanya diyakini akan menyelesaikan permasalahan pelik yang terjadi di Daerah Aliran Sungai (DAS) Citarum.

d. [DAMPAK KEBIJAKAN PENYEDIAAN INFRASTRUKTUR DASAR TERHADAP TINGKAT HUNIAN PERUMAHAN MENENGAH KE BAWAH, A.Adib Abadi](#)

ABSTRACT. Rumah mempunyai fungsi yang multidimensi. Selain fungsi fisik, rumah juga mempunyai fungsi sosial dan ekonomi yang dapat terlihat dari pemanfaatannya. Agar dapat berfungsi secara layak, rumah harus dilengkapi infrastruktur dasar seperti taman, ruang terbuka, jaringan jalan dan sistem transportasi, jaringan listrik dan air minum. Penyediaan tersebut harus sesuai dengan tata ruang yang ada sehingga dapat mendukung berbagai kegiatan sosial dan ekonomi baik dalam skala

lingkungan perumahan maupun kota. Namun kenyataannya banyak pengembangan perumahan tidak didukung infrastruktur dasar yang memadai sehingga tidak berfungsi optimal. Orientasi kebijakan pengembangan perumahan pada pencapaian target kuantitas – khususnya untuk segmen menengah ke bawah – tampaknya ikut memengaruhi penyediaan infrastruktur dasar perumahan yang berdampak sangat penting terhadap tingkat hunian perumahan.

Tulisan ini mengungkapkan dampak kebijakan penyediaan infrastruktur dasar terhadap kepuasan pada perumahan menengah ke bawah. Dari analisis tingkat makro dan mikro terhadap data lapangan yang dikumpulkan pada beberapa sampel perumahan menengah ke bawah di kota Bekasi dapat diungkapkan pentingnya pengaruh kebijakan penyediaan infrastruktur dasar terhadap daya dukung fungsional suatu perumahan. Melalui identifikasi permasalahan tersebut diturunkan strategi peningkatan pemenuhan infrastruktur dasar perumahan melalui pelibatan semua pelaku pembangunan perumahan.

e. [KRITIK SASTRA CYBER, Yeni Mulyani Supriatin](#)

ABSTRACT. Kehadiran dan kecepatan perkembangan teknologi telah menyebabkan terjadinya proses perubahan dalam segala aspek kehidupan. Demikian pula dalam kehidupan sastra terjadi proses perubahan dalam karya, kritik, dan pembaca sastra. Sastra Indonesia turut memanfaatkan teknologi komputer yang didukung sarana internet dan multimedia. Tulisan ringkas ini akan mendeskripsikan seputar masalah sastra yang dipublikasikan melalui media komputer. Beberapa hal seperti penulis, karya, dan corak kritik sastra multimedia menjadi topik utama yang akan dikemukakan dalam makalah ini. Masalah yang diangkat seputar corak kritik, penulis, dan karya sastra apa saja yang muncul dalam dunia maya. Tujuan penulisan adalah mendeskripsikan corak kritik, penulis, karya sastra yang muncul dalam media komputer. Metodologi yang digunakan dalam penulisan ini adalah pendekatan kritik sastra yang dikemukakan oleh Tanaka dalam Damono (1993), sedangkan metode yang digunakan dalam tulisan ini adalah metode kualitatif.

f. [UPAYA MELINDUNGI ANAK-ANAK DARI FORNOGRAFI DI INTERNET, Ventje Jeremias Lewi Engel](#)

ABSTRACT. Internet telah membuka cakrawala baru terhadap pengembangan ilmu dan teknologi di dunia.

Dengan internet, kini komputer-komputer yang ada di seluruh dunia dapat terhubung dan saling berkomunikasi. Masyarakat, baik tua maupun muda, dapat mengakses berbagai informasi yang ada tanpa mengenal batas tempat dan waktu. Sayangnya, internet yang biasa disebut dunia maya ini membuat anak-anak dapat mengakses materi pornografi yang merusak moral. Banyaknya situs pornografi lokal dan internasional yang ada di internet telah membuat banyak pihak, terutama orang tua, khawatir dengan perkembangan anak-anak yang merupakan generasi penerus bangsa. Penulis melihat diperlukannya upaya yang sistematis dan terkontrol untuk melindungi anak-anak dari

pornografi di internet. Upaya ini harus mempertimbangkan definisi konten pornografi, kebijakan hukum dan perundangan terkait pornografi di Indonesia, dan pentingnya berfokus pada anak-anak.

g. [Resensi: Tahun 1511 : Lima Ratus Tahun Kemudian](#)

20. Jurnal Sosioteknologi, Edisi 24 Tahun 10 DESEMBER 2011 ISSN 1858-3474

a. [ALAM, MANUSIA, DAN SPIRITUALITAS, Yasmin Kartikasari](#)

ABSTRACT. How is the position of man in existence in the world? There needs to be a differentiator to declare the existence of a person, including the presence of nature as the existence of human, and vice versa. However, whether the distinction should be separate from our identity? What if the difference is precisely the part of ourselves that need to be aware of its existence. Humans are trapped in the separation with other niches. Humans forget to see everything as a unity, complement each other. Each component, element, entity, has the function and nature of each; whose existence is to feed the other, not deadly.

b. [TINJAUAN KESANTUNAN BERBAHASA DALAM IJAB DAN SYAIR SAWER PADA UPACARA NGAROT, Ade Mulyanah](#)

ABSTRACT. This paper is a qualitative study using descriptive methods. The purpose of paper provides an overview of civility and poetic language in the "Sawer" consent ngarot at the ceremony. The ceremony is a ceremony in the District of Ngarot, Sumedang. Sumedang is one of regencies in West Java. In this district, precisely in the Village Karedok, the District of Teak Gede, there are traditional ceremonies called "ngarot". "Ngarot" in Javanese word means banquet before working on the fields, whereas in Sundanese, ngarot is said to derived from "ngaruat", the word that means salvation for refusing reinforcements. There are several stages in the ceremony ngarot. However, the author discusses only part of the ceremony on the consent and "Sawer". The expression on the consent and "Sawer" is studied based on the form of politeness and speech act. The results showed (1) decency language as reflected in the second stage of the ceremony shows the dominance of sympathy maxim 'Sympathy maxim "who expressed the hope that is positive, (2) forms of speech in the answer to prayer and "Sawer" poetry is (1) ilokusi strict / directive forms of speech decades ulah'awas do '), (2) power ilokusi expressed in particular words, and (3) ilokusi using wordplay.

c. [MENAKAR BAHASA DALAM SASTRA: PERBINCANGAN SEPUTAR TATA BAHASA DAN SASTRA Jejen Jaelani](#)

ABSTRACT. Grammar plays an important role as a foundation for writing activities. However, many people who feel reluctant when hearing the phrase "grammar". This can be understood as a grammar lesson at our school is monotonous and uncreative. Language learning is not placed within the framework of creativity. It also happens in the practice of literary writing. Many people who feel no need to learn grammar. In fact, the act of writing is an activity to create literary language and imagination. Grammar has a significant role in the writing of literature.

d. [STRATEGI PENINGKATAN MUTU PENDIDIKAN DI PERGURUAN TINGGI, Cecep Alba](#)

ABSTRACT. If the process of education at an educational institution is correct, then the educational goals will be achieved. If the educational process does not correct, it will be difficult to achieve educational goals. Right education process will be conducted by lecturers who improve the quality of its competence. The quality of faculty competence will increase when the educational climate in which he served conducive to career development. Realizing the climate and atmosphere that support academic career development lecturers become an absolute existence.

e. [ANALISIS HUKUM AURAT PRIA, Agus Syihabudin](#)

ABSTRACT. Humans have a civilization (civilization) that distinguishes it from animal creatures. With this civilization, humans appear to be caliph (leader) on earth. One of the human civilization is the dress code. Dressed according to Islamic teaching ethics does not simply include appropriate and inappropriate, but set a mandatory closed genitalia from view of others and relate to legal requirements worship prayers. The study of male genitalia are closely related to the objective conditions of Indonesian society that tends to get dressed without closing the thigh as when exercising. In fact, most people in West Irian until today there are those who wear koteka, ie clothing that simply closes the groin and anus. Conceivably, if the thigh assessed male genitalia, then males wearing shorts forbidden by the legal status of "unlawful", the consequence of sin if it broke. Similarly, Papuans wearing koteka prayer, worship considered void or invalid. Limit male genitalia in the discourse of Islamic jurisprudence was controversial. Some scholars regard the thigh as the genitalia. Others claim that the thigh does not include genitalia. Differences of opinion of the fuqaha is rooted in several traditions are considered contrary to each other. Accordingly, analyzing the truth of the traditions it was deemed important to determine the actual boundaries of the male genitalia to be a good guideline when prayers and worship in the order of everyday dress. The results of restriction analysis of male genitalia may also be an ethical consideration for the players in the industry, especially apparel, art and design and development of information technology and others.

f. [PERBANDINGAN TINGKAT KOMPARATIF DAN SUPERLATIF ADJEKTIVA DALAM BAHASA INGGRIS DAN BAHASA INDONESIA \(KAJIAN LINGUISTIK KONTRASTIF\) Beina Prafantya](#)

ABSTRACT. The title of this paper is "Comparative and Superlative Comparison of Adjectives in English and Indonesian Language (An Analysis of Contrastive Linguistics)". This paper contained of problems about the degree of comparison of adjectives in English as the most popular foreign language used in Indonesia and Indonesian Language itself. Problems analyzed in this paper is the morphological process of the adjectives which shows the degree of comparative and superlative in English and Indonesian language. It is also discussed the difference of the morphological process in degree of comparison of adjectives: comparative and superlative in English and Indonesian language. The result shows that in English, the morphological process used to build the comparative and superlative adjective is defined by the number of the syllables and the last sound of the words in the words

contained by two syllables. In Indonesian language, the comparative and superlative adjective is defined by the adverbial phrase followed by the adjectives.

g. [Resensi: Sejarah Tuhan](#)

19. Jurnal Sositoknologi, Edisi 23 Tahun 10 Agustus 2011 ISSN 1858-3474

a. [KONTRIBUSI TEORI INTERPRETASI PSIKOANALISIS DAN HERMENEUTIK TERHADAP PROSES ANALISIS/PENGAJIAN FILM](#), Harifa Ali Albar Siregar

ABSTRACT. Film has a role position in society nowadays. Not only as an entertainment, education or communication purposes, film could also reflects all the aspects in the real live of humankind. This paper is an attempt to analyze film using the psychoanalysis interpretation method with hermeneutic approach. The method will assume the dream and dreamers position in watching film. These steps discovered the connection between past experiences with the recent works as a result of past identification. The combination of film theories and the psychoanalysis intpretation method will deepen our understanding to the existence of film.

b. [SASTRA LISAN SEBAGAI KEKUATAN KULTURAL DALAM PENGEMBANGAN STRATEGI PERTAHANAN NASIONAL DI PELABUHAN RATU JAWA BARAT](#), Dana Waskita, Tri Sulistyaningtyas, Jejen Jaelani

ABSTRACT. Oral literature has an important role in the formation of values in society. Oral literature in Pelabuhan Ratu has an important role in community life. Oral literature in this study was examined using a qualitative approach. Oral literature in Pelabuhan Ratu not only serves as entertainment or education, but it has also broader function in life. One of the functions of oral literature is to establish the identity and integrity of a society. Oral literature in Pelabuhan Ratu has become such a public binder that the community has the resilience of the various threats that come both from outside and from inside. Oral literature has become a stronghold guarding the public from the threat of swift and eroding cultural values in society. If it is maintained and enhanced, this will contribute in the development of a national defense strategy in general.

c. [KELISANAN DAN POLA PIKIR](#), Acep Iwan Saidi

ABSTRACT.

The term of orality is often understood in the narrow sense. It is often paired with the term of uteracy. Language actually contains other matters than merely sound and letters. The idea that language is human and vice versa is believed by the hermeneuticists. Verbal language is always regarded as less important than written language. However, each has its own strengths and characteristics with which each individual's thinking patter is constructed. Therefore, it is necessary that these two language types be treated equally.

d. [FENOMENA DIFUSI LEKSIKAL UNSUR BAHASA, Wahya](#)

ABSTRACT. Linguistics lexical diffusion is a phenomenon that can occur in any language. Lexical diffusion of innovation is an element of language that spreads from the lexical to a lexical one another. Observation of lexical diffusion must begin with the observation of language lexical innovation. By observing the lexical diffusion, we can observe how the gradualism changes language elements. This shows that language change does not occur sporadically, but it was systematic.

e. [DINAMIKA PERKEMBANGAN KOSAKATA BAHASA INDONESIA DITINJAU DARI ASPEK PEMAKNAAN, Nani Darheni](#)

ABSTRACT. Languages have evolved in line with the development taking place within the community of native speakers. The development of science, technology, and culture makes language also evolved to meet the demands of development. The rapid development of science and technology in the Western world, for example, has had an impact on the development of the Indonesian language. Multilingual society, such as the Indonesian people, sooner or later, will get acquainted with other languages that are definitely not the original language. This happens also in the development of our national language, Indonesian language, which at any time continues to grow. This development can be influenced by various factors of migration, housing, education, and others. It may affect the expansion of vocabulary or the meaning of vocabulary in the form of expansion or narrowing of the meaning of the word division. In addition to the expansion of meaning and a narrowing of meaning, the meaning changes are considered by Indonesian as the efforts to revive the archaic lexical items with the same meaning, new significance with the expansion of meaning or new meaning. Therefore, expansion or extension of the meaning of words, narrowing the meaning of the word, and change the meaning of words affect change in Indonesian word meaning emerging today, besides archaic revival of lexical items. This study describes changes in Indonesian vocabulary based on aspects of its meaning. Indonesian vocabulary has experienced dynamic development and expansion of the meaning of language change (extension of meaning), a narrowing of meaning, pejoration, amelioration, synesthesia, and associations.

f. [ELIT, Maman A. Djauhari](#)

ABSTRACT. Some people are used to saying something without understanding the meanings of a word or term. The term of "politik" is an example. People often read or hear or pronounce the word. However, how many of them are aware of its meaning? As a primitive term, such a world is in the scientific realm. Therefore, this article is designed to reflect and constantly invites us back to basics before we involve ourselves in the play that will be a public watch of the world.

g. [ANALISIS KONSISTENSI PENERAPAN SISTEM BAGI HASIL DAN PENGEMBANGAN SISTEM PELAYANAN PERBANKAN SYARI'AH Qorih A. Siregar](#)

ABSTRACT. The presence of sharia banks is essentially inseparable from the idea that conventional banking institutions have not been able to mobilize Muslims to the fullest. Differences of opinion on

interest banks tend to affect the attitudes of Muslims in Indonesia in the use of banking services. However, Fatwa Commission of the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) has recommended the provision of bank interest as usury laws. Development of the fatwa on bank interest provisions of this law will in turn influence people's attitudes towards banking services in general and the public demand for sharia banks in particular. Therefore, Shari'ah banking institutions should be able to improve its operational capabilities and can guarantee that the products on offer are fully in compliance with Shari'ah principles. Muamalat Indonesia (BMI) Branch Bandung offers banking products based profit-sharing system that consists of funds products and financing products. The application-sharing system on the product being offered when analyzed fully in compliance with Shari'ah concept. Based on the survey, the development priorities of service systems BMI Branch Bandung can also be determined. The main priority is the development program associated with an increased factor of credibility and access factors. Thus, BMI Branch Bandung need to do two important things, namely: (1) convince the public that the banking products and services offered in accordance with the concept of Shari'ah and (2) expand the reach of network services to all parts of the city of Bandung making it easier for people to obtain service.

h. [TINDAK KEJAHATAN DI LAUT: SEBUAH TINJAUAN HUKUM DAN SITUASI DI BEBERAPA KAWASAN DUNIA, Dicky R. Munaf dan Retno Windari](#)

ABSTRACT. Sea crimes have happened since long ago. For centuries some areas of the world such as Malacca Straits and the South China Sea have been the target of the sea crimes. Generally, crimes at sea are an attack on the ship or boat. The criminals take a variety of valuables. International law has provided possibilities to combat the pirates. In the Strait of Malacca, for example, Indonesian government and several associated countries in Malacca have collaborated to solve these problems. In the Gulf of Aden and Somalia Offshore, the UN and various countries have tried to handle it even though the results have not been too encouraging.

i. [Resensi: Demokrasi Substansial: Risalah Kebangkrutan Liberalisme](#)

18. Jurnal Socioteknologi, Edisi 22 Tahun 10 April 2011 ISSN 1858-3474

a. [PENDEKATAN TOKOH MUSLIM LIBERAL DALAM PENETAPAN NILAI DAN HUKUM ISLAM Asep Zaenal Ausop](#)

ABSTRACT. There are two types of Muslim thinkers / leaders, namely the traditional Muslim thinkers and rational Muslim thinker. Traditional Muslim thinkers are thinkers who are bound by Ahad Hadith and opinions of previous scholars (salafi). Ulema scholars who place the rational mind is in a very high so that ruled out on Sunday and the hadith are not bound by the opinions of ulama salaf. All religious dogma and what rules would be rejected if it does not make sense. In a set of values and Islamic law, they use three methods of approach, namely metaphorical interpretation, interpretation hermeneutics and social historical methods. In the field, often a very sharp clash of ideas between traditional Muslim thinkers with rational Muslim thinker often happens. In the next development, rational figure is

increasingly free to use their minds and seemed to underestimate the words of the Apostle and the text of the Koran so that they are called liberal Muslim leaders.

b. [STUDI AKTIVITAS MASJID KAMPUS DAN PEMBINAAN IMAN DAN TAQWA BAGI MAHASISWA DI PERGURUAN TINGGI UMUM \(Studi ke Arah Perumusan Standardisasi Masjid Kampus dan Model Bina IMTAQ di PTU JABAR\) Cecep Alba](#)

ABSTRACT. Campus mosque, as other mosques at the center of society, considered strategic in the creation of the religious atmosphere on campus. Campus mosque is not only as a center for ritual worship but also as a place of student activities. The mosque is a resource center, where the collection and distribution of zakat, the cadre and the development of Islamic religious knowledge take a place. The focus of this research is how the mosque campus activities and student religious activity, as well as how well the leadership expectations of PTU, DKM Masjid Campus administrators, students, PTU, and PTU lecturer PAI are against the activities of mosques and religious activities campus student. In particular, this study aims to determine the profile of the campus mosque, the mosque management campuses in Indonesia, the activity of the campus mosque, the substance of the material that is taught in PAI in the mosque and and the PTU, the number of credits of courses provided and PAI lecture method in PTU Jabar. The most relevant method in the study is descriptive-analytic, namely a study trying to uncover the problem is going to be described, analyzed, concluded and recommended to determine a policy. With this method the data are obtained and analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively. Research includes preparation of the TOR (Term of Reference), research instruments, testing the validity of the contents of the instrument, collect data, verify data, process the data, drafting of research reports, seminars, research, revision of research reports, research reports as well as doubling the research report.

c. [ISLAM MENGUTAMAKAN ILMU PENGETAHUAN DAN TEKNOLOGI Yedi Purwanto](#)

ABSTRACT. Islam Prioritize to the role of science, technology and art in the advancement of civilization and the Islamic da'wah. Muslims are required to master these three things that can lead to world civilization. This is reflected in a series of revelations received by Prophet Muhammad SAW for the first time that the letter of Al-Alaq paragraphs 1 to 5. Afzalur Rahman in "Muhammad's Encyclopedia of Seerah (1981) said:" The Prophet Muhammad has successfully introduced a new dimension of life order for mankind. His followers were the lovers of true science. They also build a solid foundation for the development of world science, technology, art, and explore the science of God who has never known before. Centuries after the death of his range, they have influenced European culture and civilization. The hadist of Prophet Muhammad elaborates a lot on the importance of science, technology and art for the Muslim future.

d. [PENGUNGKAPAN SEKSUALITAS DALAM SENI SASTRA: METAFOR SEKSUAL](#), Yeni Mulyani Supriatin

ABSTRACT. This paper presents various literary works, both novels and poems that contain sexuality. The disclosure of sexuality in literature are generally conveyed through metaphor. The disclosure of sexuality in literature through the metaphor in this paper will be highlighted by using the concept developed by Lackoff adopted by Danesi and Perron (via Cristommy) in cultural semiotics. The purpose of this study is to have the depiction of sexuality in the literature works not done vulgarly, but uses a unique metaphor. The results showed that the presence of the sexual metaphor depiction of sexuality does not cause impression of pornography.

e. ['CAR KIT' TO ENCOURAGE NOVICE TEACHERS TO CONDUCT CLASSROOM ACTION RESEARCH](#), Muchsonah

ABSTRACT. Classroom Action Research has been introduced through seminars and workshops in Indonesia since 1990's. For experienced teachers, it has been a big help to provide another model of research which is considered effective as teachers' learning strategy. For novice teachers, however, action research is assumed to be an exclusive issue for it requires them to understand complicated terms and techniques. Moreover, various constraints such as teachers' limited time, scientific writing problems and insufficient knowledge resources often hinder teachers to carry out action research even in their own teaching practices. Therefore, there should be an effort to assist teachers to conduct an action research to cope with these constraints. Employing CAR KIT or Classroom Action Research Kit could be an effective starting point to conduct classroom action research. This instrument would be a very helpful means of inquiry during the process of research from planning, acting, observing and reflecting.

f. [Resensi: Pengantar Memahami Semiotika Media](#)

17. Jurnal Sosioteknologi, Edisi 21 Tahun 9 Desember 2010 ISSN 1858-3474

a. [BAHASA SUNDA PERBATASAN \(BORDERLAND\) DI KECAMATAN DAYEUHLUHUR, KABUPATEN CCILACAP, JAWA TENGAH: PRIMORDIALISME MASYARAKAT PERBATASAN JAWA TENGAH DAN JAWA BARAT](#), Nani Darheni

ABSTRACT. Border, connecting the two geographical areas in some parts of Indonesia warned that until now inviting and contains potential conflicts, even conflicts between nations. Border (Borderland 'unique community') may also be attached to the District Dayeuhluhur, area located in Central Java province and borders with West Java Province. Although located in Central Java Province, the local language used by the community is not the Java language, but Sundanese language that is different from Sundanese lulugu 'standard' in Bandung. Geographically Dayeuhluhur consists of mountainous areas and urban areas. Dayeuhluhur has the potential of a culture that made the nation's cultural treasures should be preserved. The potential of language as a vehicle or medium interact socially in

daily communication. The majority of the population of this region using the language of instruction language. The de facto Dayeuhluhur located in Central Java province, but in terms of language use of Sundanese, Javanese language instead. This makes the plurality or diversity of languages as an integral tool of effective. This study aims to describe the Sundanese border in the District of Dayeuhluhur based on the results of field research. Research method used for descriptive comparative look at the technique, record, direct interviews with native speakers and literature study. Borderland (language border) in this region include aspects of phonological, lexicon (at most), morphological, and syntactic. Now, in District Dayeuhluhur, Cilacap, there is the use of Javanese and Sundanese (in addition to Indonesian language) which has distinctive characteristics compared to other languages.

b. [PERAN SOSIAL, EKONOMI, DAN BUDAYA MASYARAKAT DALAM MENINGKATKAN KEAMANAN DI KABUPATEN NATUNA PROVINSI KEPULAUAN RIAU, Chairil N Siregar](#)

ABSTRACT. Natuna Regency is located in a strategic area. It is blessed with a set of potential natural resources that has not been managed appropriately including marine fishery resources with their quantity of more than one million tons per year. In addition, Natuna has sources of D-Alpha gas located 225 km at north of Natuna Island (IEEZ) with a total of reserves of 222 billion Cubic Feet (TCT) and 46 TCT of hydrocarbon that becomes one of the largest hydrocarbon producers in Asia. The indigenous communities of Natuna are Malays and newcomers. The existing social institutions in Natuna society are still firmly held or implemented by the community hereditarily. The economic activities of Natuna communities are fishing and gardening, while communities in the surrounding islands are fishing with a very simple lifestyle. Due to its remote location, the prices of goods and basic necessities become expensive. Natuna is rich of Malays culture, marine tourism, and tourist nature but community empowerment has not been programmed properly. Compared to other regions, education in Natuna is still far behind so that it is necessary to develop a polytechnic education. In term of security, the most prominent problems of Natuna are illegal mining, illegal logging, illegal fishing, illegal trading, trafficking, drugs and illegal shift of boundary lines.

c. [BAHASA INDONESIA DALAM PERUNDANG-UNDANGAN Wisnu Sasangka](#)

ABSTRACT. Language as a system plays an important role in expressing an idea in written and oral. The understanding of an idea would be easily done if the disclosure of the idea is laid out in orderly, neat, and concise. Similarly, Indonesian language that is used in a wide range of ideas, both in law and in other varieties will also be easily understood if expressed on a regular basis, neat, and concise. The Ease of understanding of an idea can also be done by way of recognizing, or at least know the specific characteristics of variety used it. The characteristics of a variety usually appear prominently on the use of certain lexical formation. For example, the word volcanic, tectonic, lava, and earthquakes will appear in a variety of geology, and the clinical, pharmaceutical, vaccines, additives, reproduction, sperm, and ovum will appear in a variety of medical or health; and said civil, criminal, appeal, the accused, the

accused, and sanctions will arise in legal variety. In addition to lexical characteristics, other characteristics, for example, morphological characteristics and syntactical can also be used to view a certain range.

d. [MEMBANGUN KEBHINEKATUNGGALIKAN DENGAN SASTRA LINTAS BUDAYA](#) [Yeni Mulyani Supriatin](#)

ABSTRACT. Indonesia is a pluralist nation as well as multicultural. This dimension is realized very well by the founders of this republic that was born the motto Unity in Diversity, 'Different but the same'. Although we realize that the state Unity in Diversity, is not always easy to make it happen in the life of nation and state. History records, in the 1950s this country would not go after dealing with separatist movements seeking to secede from the republic. In contrast, during the New Order regime with near-totalitarian style of government everything occurs almost in uniformity. The governance of state errors in the New Order was then revised by presenting regional autonomy in the reform era. Regional autonomy with a chance of empowering the local culture is not without risk. The sense of narrow ethnicity could ultimately nullify the fact that our country is basically a pluralistic and multicultural nation. Therefore, on the other hand, within the framework of nation building is essential to find a kind of compromise between locality / ethnicity who grew up in the spirit of regional autonomy with the reality of Indonesia as a pluralistic and multicultural nation. A compromise between locality / ethnicity with the reality of a pluralistic state, among others can be realized with the literature across cultures / ethnicities. Almost all ethnic groups in Indonesia have folklore. Ideally, all the folklore of various regions and ethnic groups in Indonesia are summarized in a single package and incorporated into the curriculum of literature learning in primary / secondary school. Thus, from an early age students are introduced to literature / other ethnic cultures so as not to get stuck in a narrow and parochial ethnicity.

e. [CORAK TAFSIR AL-QURAN IBNU „ARABI](#), [Cecep Alba](#)

ABSTRACT. Sufism, both as doctrine and as a science is still underestimated by most Muslims. No less in the disintegration, Zahir expert scholars (jurists) have blamed the mysticism and even claim the Sufis infidel. According to them, Sufism is not only not in the Koran, even deviate from the Koran. The teachings of Sufism is a heresy that led to the decline of Muslims. But the reality proves that al-Quran as a guide to human life not only speaks to the human intellect alone, but also to his heart. If the Koran is only understood through reason, there will be a spiritual drought in the Shari'ah. If the Koran is only understood through a careful approach course there will be inbalance in shari'ah. The mystics with a popular interpretation to the term interpretation isyari try to capture the messages of God in Sufi words (isyari). One among many is traveller Sufi Ibn 'Arabi. Ibn 'Arabi tried to understand the word of God as a whole and integral. In addition, he also includes figures who gave birth to the Sufi teachings are considered controversial in the history of intellectual Islam that is wahdat al-wujud (Existence in Unity). The question then arises as to how the figure of the model interpretation of Ibn 'Arabi is. To answer it, then a research was done. With the known mode of interpretation of Ibn 'Arabi, it can also be shown

that the method used in Ibn 'Arabi in interpreting the Koran and how the validity of the teachings of Ibn 'Arabi as a result of the interpretation of the Koran. The conclusion of the study is that: Tafsir Ibn 'Arabi emphasizes aspects of the inner meaning of (esoteric) by not ignoring the aspect of birth (exoteric). The style of commentary of Ibn 'Arabi al-Ilaun including al-isyari. Method of interpretation of Ibn 'Arabi tend to manhaj al-maudu'i (thematic method). Model interpretation of Ibn 'Arabi is methodologically and also substansis. Wahdat al-Wujud is the result of the interpretation of many verses not a wild idea that has no foundation.

[6.Resensi: Rindu Pancasila](#)

16. Jurnal Sosioteknologi, Edisi 20 Tahun 9 Agustus 2010 ISSN 1858-3474

[a. KOMUNIKASI ANTARBUDAYA PARA SURFER DI LOKASI PARIWISATA PANTAI BATUKARAS, Hana Silvana](#)

ABSTRACT. This research attempts to describe an intercultural communication in Batukaras Beach, Subdistrict of Cijulang, Regency of Ciamis. Tourism specification that is well known in Batukaras is surfing. This fact allows youth groups as one element of fisherman society to work seriously at surfing. Meetings between two or more cultures in Batukaras are focused on the surfers, which are divided into local surfers and foreign surfers. The method used in this study is an ethnographic method with a qualitative approach. To explore the data, participant observation, interviews, and literature study are used in this research. The results of observation on surfers and implementation of tourism in Batukaras give significant descriptions in finding patterns of local surfer behavior and the implementation forms of tourism of surfing that is carried out in Batukaras. The truth and relevance of the observation results are later confirmed with informations obtained through unstructured in-depth interviews of informants. According to the research result, it shows that in the late 1990s Batukaras as a tourist destination especially surfing tourism provides an opportunity for intercultural meeting in Batukaras. The intercultural meeting produces a cultural mixing (diffusion) that leads to a new cultural formation of young local people. The distinctive cultures of young people of fisherman family member of Batukaras are recognized and acknowledged by the dominant society, which is fishermen. The acknowledgement gives strength to the young to act in a context of distinctive culture that is carried by young people. However, The most crucial finding from the acknowledgement of these young people identity is the occurrence of culture denomination symptoms within the fisherman communities in Batukaras.

[b. PEMBANGUNAN WADUK JATIGEDE DAN MITOS-MITOSNYA DALAM SASTRA LISAN SUNDA Yeni Mulyani Supriatin](#)

ABSTRACT. Literature often reflects our lives, including the various situations we've ever experienced. "Jatigede Basin Development and Myth-myth in the Sunda Oral Literature" reveals a situation that occurred in the village of Cipaku, District Darmaraja, Sumedang. What is the construction of dams

Jatigede and myth-myth? Did dam Jatigede nothing to do with myth? Then, if the myth is true Jatigede regarded by his supporters? This paper will describe it briefly.

c. [SISTEM KONVERSI HAK ATAS TANAH ADAT KAMPUNG NAGA](#) Didik Wihardi, Andri Hernandi, Rizki Abdulharis, Alfita Puspa Handayani

didikw@gd.itb.ac.id ABSTRACT Customary land is land controlled by a certain indigenous communities in an area spread across Indonesia. PMNA No.5 in the year 1999 stated that the lands are parcels of land on which customary rights are of a particular customary law. However, the term customary land has not accommodated in the law. The existence of customary land often causes problems between individuals, people with groups, even groups of people with other community groups. In some areas in West Java such as Kampung Naga, there are still people who still stick to the customary law as a regulatory or legal source they must obey. However, the impact of the use of customary law for the regulation of rights on land they own. It is supported by evidence of qualitative ownership, because these lands have not been registered. The root cause of the above is still a dualism between the national land law and customary law, leading to uncertainty, a situation contrary to the philosophy and purpose of the law. The second root causes of the conversion system of land rights of indigenous land rights to one of land rights in the BAL is still completely governed by the laws of the implementation process of conversion. Referring to the two problems above, it is necessary to change the rules governing the land rights of indigenous land rights to the new land rights by BAL. Rules are explained through a process of conversion of customary land rights that should be regulated in detail by the laws and government regulations. The purpose of writing this article is to identify the conversion process rights to customary land rights which is listed on the BAL based on the provisions of BAL and conversion of PP 24 in 1997.

d. [TIPE DAN POLA KLAUSA SUBORDINATIF BAHASA INDONESIA](#), Ratna Djuwita B.

ABSTRACT. The research deals with Indonesian subordinative clause type and pattern. It focuses on construction, function, distribution and meaning of clauses. The data are obtained from non-fiction written texts. The method is synchronic descriptive. The method of analysis is distributional with the technique of analysis that includes substitutions, permutations, and deletions. The underpinning theories are applied eclectically referring to Ramlan (1981), Kridalaksana (1986), Djajasudarma (1993, 1997,1999), Tadjuddin (1994, 2006), Sibarani (1994). Alwi dkk. (2000), Badudu (2002), and Chaer (2009). In addition, the theories of comprehensions in English are employed by referring to Halliday (1976), Quirk et al. (1983), and Brown and Miller (1999). Based on the study, it can be concluded that (1) subordinative clauses are clauses which are simultaneously with conjunctions to become constituent of compound sentences. Such constructions of subordinative clauses consist of one elements (syntactical functions). (2) Subordinative clauses generally function as adverbs. They however can also function as objects or complements. These functions are resulted from the functions of verbs which are predicate elements of main clauses. (3) The subordinative clauses with the presences of conjunctions

correlates to time, condition, purpose, concession, reason/cause, effect/result, and manner. Key words: clause, subordinative, type, and pattern.

e. [MODEL GAYA BERTUTUR PENGHUNI DI APARTEMEN BERSUBSIDI: SUATU KAJIAN SOSIOPRAGMATIK “ALIH KODE”](#), Rosida Tiurma Manurung

ABSTRACT. Language serves as a means of communication and interaction in society. It functions if the language has a meaning. The language will have particular sense if it has a context. In this term the context is divided into two: context of situation and context of culture. An act sequence can be well understood and obvious if it has the context of situation and the context of socio-cultural in which language is used. The context of situation is a place where the speech is expressed directly. An apartment is a residence located on one floor of multistory buildings that has its own particularities in its position as the context of the situation. Based on the observations, tenants of subsidized apartment come from different level of social, economic, and culture, which apparently have their own style of speaking. The primary focus of this research is the speaking styles of apartment tenants who come into contact with the language with all forms of language events as a result. Study approach of the research is socio-pragmatic study. The reason for using socio-pragmatic study is that the act sequence has a social function as a means of communication and it is used to identify a social group as well as the act sequence itself is a pragmatic social interaction. Tenants arising from different socio-culture and behavior perform their typical characteristics of speaking style. In this research, the existence of code switching between Indonesian and English was found. The phenomenon of code switching appears because of the influence of science, technology and telecommunication advances and the globalization era. Code switching becomes the speaking styles among apartment tenants, which are more and more flourishing.

f. [6. Resensi: Metode Analisis Teks dan Wacana](#)

15. Jurnal Sositologi, Edisi 19 Tahun 9 April 2010 ISSN 1858-3474

a. [JALAN RAYA SEBAGAI DESAIN KEBUDAYAAN](#), Acep Iwan Saidi

ABSTRACT. This paper contains a brief analysis of the road, starting from the path to a modern highway. The analysis was performed in the cultural perspective. It means that the road is not seen as merely physical infrastructure of buildings, but how it constructs a network of knowledge and behavior of the cultures in it. Through this brief review, it is noted that the roads in its history experienced the shift function and meaning. For example, the functions of road that used to bring together both physical and nonphysical, but in its development, it actually has the function to work away. In the most recent phenomenon, road is also synonymous with “window” to display the artificiality of modernity.

b. [SENI DALAM PANDANGAN ALQURAN](#) Yedi Purwanto

ABSTRACT. The Qur’an is a holy book (kitabullah) revealed to Prophet Muhammad. One of al-qur’an functions is as a guide or guidance for mankind, which details God’s other holy books. (Qur’an: 2:185).

One form of al-qur'an guidance is about art. Al-qur'an globally discusses art, whether painting art, painting, and other arts. One of Allah's natures is Al-Jamil (the most beautiful), and He loves beauty. Islam as Din (religion) which the Qur'an generated highly appreciate the arts, gave a stimulus for art work in accordance with the laws of Allah and the guidance of the Prophet SAW.

c. [NASIONALISME DALAM SITI NURBAYA KARYA MARAH RUSLI Yeni Mulyani Supriatin](#)

ABSTRACT. Tulisan ini membahas nasionalisme yang tergambarkan dalam novel Siti Nurbaya karya Marah Rusli. Masalah menarik yang diangkat dalam tulisan ini adalah nasionalisme seperti apa yang terungkap dalam novel Siti Nurbaya karya Marah Rusli. Tujuan penulisan adalah untuk mengungkap nasionalisme yang terdapat dalam novel Siti Nurbaya karya Marah Rusli. Hasil pembahasan menunjukkan bahwa nasionalisme yang muncul dalam novel ini adalah pembelaan orang-orang Minang terhadap masyarakat dan Tanah Minang sebagai pribumi atau sebagai pihak dikuasai ketika berhadapan dengan pemerintah kolonial sebagai penguasa.

d. [KAJIAN MAKSIM: PERILAKU TINDAK TUTUR DENGAN PENDEKATAN PSIKOLOGI POSITIF, Rosida Tiurma Manurung](#)

ABSTRACT. Conversationalist and opponent in a certain context have to create the teamwork so that both parties can reach the same intention. The effort is accomplished using "Maksim" (Cooperative Principle). This research will be analyzed and explained the positive "Maksim". The writer interests to do this research because the expanding of the positive maksim in acting to say, communications in acting to say will become fluently, pleasant, and even can bring kindness. A study of the positive "maksim" covers the "maksim" of wisdom, cheapness, acceptance, ordinary, proper, and sympathy. This explanation becomes important because the writer has noticed that the behavior of conversationalist society tends to be apathetical, uncared, undignified, disrespect, and less have empathy to others. The positive "maksim" in psychological approach is studied because the appearance of positive or negatif maksim depends on the psychological condition of the conversationalist. The existence of this research is psychologically expected that the negatif behavior of conversationalist can be improved and , turned into the positive behavior of conversationalist. It has become our duty to realize the importance of creating the positive atmosphere in all matter, including the Language behavior.

e. [QUANTIFIER ALL DALAM KALIMAT BAHASA INGGRIS Retno Widi Utami, Fatimah Djajasudarma, Eva Tuckytasari, dan Dudih A. Zuhud](#)

ABSTRACT. This paper deals with quantifier „all“ as the effect of context-dependence. We propose that the lack of context understanding on quantification without restriction violate the sentences. The result shows that epistemic modality, can repair such sentences because they can serve as the restriction for the quantificational force of another expression. Besides modal verbs there exist other expressions of modality referred to as modal expressions or stance markers, such as always, usually,

or often. These expressions will help speakers to limit the amount of their assertion about their knowledge, belief, or opinion.

f. [KONSEP KEINDAHAN DALAM AL QURAN, Dr. Agus Syihabudin, MA](#)

ABSTRACT. As a kalam Allah revealed to the last prophet of all time, not only the Koran is sacred from the lack and error, but also hopstik and aesthetic. The contents of the Qur'an contains the stories that give a very high wisdom score, a comprehensive history of the various sides of human life, an amazing gesture nature and the latest proven technology, and the universal values of human life. To transfer the values, God choses an energetic media and aesthetic, that is the language with asalib al kalimat (said the force) is very dynamic. Dynamics of expression of style that makes each language has a depth Quran meaning that seems endless. One of the beautiful language of the Quran is iltifat, which recalled the style change from the patterns of dialogical patterns informative or otherwise. According to the students of knowledge of the Quran ('Ulum al Quran), the language changes or iltifat usually occur through six patterns, ie patterns of change in the form of words, word numbers, pronouns, vocabulary, tools, and patterns of change of the verb to a noun or vice versa. Iltifat is one of the concepts of language beauty that the Quran comes from the owner of all beauty.

g. [ANALISIS KONTRASTIF KLAUSA PASIF BAHASA INDONESIA DAN BAHASA SUNDA : TINJAUAN MORFOSINTAKSIS, Nani Darheni](#)

ABSTRACT. In the Indonesian language have been found three type of the passive sentence, that is, the canonical passive, the passive which has the surface from of on object topicalization, and the other type. Even though, in the Indonesian language only has two type of the passive sentence, that is, the canonical passive and the other type. The passive which has the surface from of on object topicalization is not been found in the Sundanesse language and the passive sentence in the Indonesian language which the surface from of on object topicalization form. Its will always become the canonical passive form in the Sundanesse language.

h. [Resensi: Filsafat Bahasa dan Hermeneutik untuk Penelitian Sosial](#)

14. Jurnal Sosioteknologi, Edisi 18 Tahun 8 Desember 2009 ISSN 1858-3474

a. [POLITIK DAN DEMOKRASI DALAM PENYUSUNAN PERENCANAAN NASIONAL. Dicky R Munaf](#)

ABSTRACT. The arrangement of National Development Plan are fully related to the political and democracy mechanism which grows among people. Basically this must be flexible so can adapt to the changes that happen all the time and in different situation. On the other hand, this must be able to develop all level potencies from the smallest community to the central government and must be able to realize the good government. There are three steps to understand in arranging the National Development Plan: planning, realization, and supervision. Indonesia experienced evolution of National Development Plan in four government period . The result of the development in each government significantly is not quite different because they used dissimilar parameter. Democracy which is formed

from good and honest political system that put national interest over individual interest can create good Balance of power.

b. [PERAN SOSIAL EKONOMI DAN BUDAYA DALAM PENINGKATAN KEPEDULIAN MASYARAKAT NELAYAN TERHADAP KEAMANAN LAUT PULAU – PULAU KECIL TERDEPAN, Chairil N. Siregar](#)

ABSTRACT. The area of Riau Islands Province is approximately 251.810,71 km² or 95, 79 % of sea and 10.595.41 km² or 4.21 % of land and there are 2.408 islands including big and small islands in the province. As we know that the small islands of Riau Islands Province directly face Singapore and Malaysia. These outer small islands has a function as the ocean security and defense zone. In this province the social development has not been well programmed and the social changes go slowly. It is caused by social structure that is not for the fishermen. The lack of their fish net/trap, the lack of their fund, the more polluted fishing area, and the irregular climate changes cause the fishermen difficult to fulfill their needs.

c. [PENEMUAN PRIME MOVER INTEGRASI POTENSI PEMANGKU KEPENTINGAN PADA IMPLEMENTASI KONSERVASI SUMBER DAYA AIR \(Studi Kasus: Keterpaduan Antarsektor di DAS Kawunganten\) Suhardi Alimudarto](#)

ABSTRACT. Global climate changes cause many environmental problems such as flood or even long dry season which bring suffer to the farmers. Because of that, various technique matters related to the Water Resources become one of the parts that face many challenges. Based on the research, there are 3 major motivators of integration potentials supporting the interests in the conservation of water resources: the role in developing community groups, the role of conservation community group of Water Resources, and the community based role.

d. [MEMBANGUN KETAHANAN EKONOMI MELALUI SILATURAHIM, Yedi Purwanto](#)

ABSTRACT. In this article, the writer presents the result of analysis stating that there is a significant correlation between brotherhood and the economic resistance. The better the brotherhood among the components of nation, the higher the economic resistance will be, and vice versa. The responsibility of citizen is to improve the brotherhood among citizens, between citizen and government, and to maintain the harmony.

e. [BENTUK MEMPERHATIKAN dan MEMERKOSA Amas Suryadi](#)

Abstract. Based on morphology, Languages in the world can be classified into four types: agglutination, flexi, isolation, and incorporation. In the language of agglutination such as Indonesian, there is what-so-called morphophonemic, i.e. the change of sound caused by affixation. One of the features is having prefix me(ng)- on the base verb initiated by phoneme /p/ that turns into phoneme /m/ by the term of assimilation, such as memercayai, not mempercayai. Different from the form memperhatikan, this form comes from the word hati that receives prefix per-, which turns into perhati as the base word. Here per- is not the initial phoneme of base word, but the initial phoneme of base form, so that it is not assimilated.

It is also different from the form *memerkosa* which comes from the base word *perkosa*. Here *per-* is not a prefix but a syllable.

f. [PRAKTIK IDENTITAS KELAS DALAM STIKER KOTA Jejen Jaelani](#)

ABSTRACT. Town sticker phenomenon has been appeared long time ago. This phenomenon happened without any serious purpose. At the beginning, it functioned only as a decoration. Gradually, along with the development of people thought, point of view, and the increase of their taste, the function of sticker changes. Nowadays, town stickers become a practical media of social class identity. Then such phenomenon is being observed by critical discourse analysis (AWK). Based on that analysis, town sticker has become effective media to show class identity of their owner.

g. [Challenges for Teacher Educators in Indonesia among Changes in Educational System Muchsonah](#)

Abstract. Issues about education have often become thorny issues in the society, especially among educators. Many have criticized that education in Indonesia is getting worse and worse even though changes have been carried out in many aspects. This paper aims to provide a case faced by a core teacher in a teacher-training centre in Ngawi, East Java in carrying out her duty. The writer aims to share the advantages and disadvantages of various strategies she adopted in running English teachers' professional development program, ranging from Information transmission, experiential works, workshops, experiential learning, to self-directed learning. Several concepts and relations among Changes, Motivation and Learning Patterns in Professional Development will also be some significant discussions followed by some proposed development.

h. [resensi: Transparansi](#)

13. Jurnal Sositologi, Edisi 17 Tahun 8 Agustus 2009 ISSN 1858-3474

a. [DEMOKRASI DAN MUSYAWARAH DALAM PANDANGAN DARUL ARQAM, NII, DAN HIZBUT TAHRIR INDONESIA Asep Zaenal Ausop](#)

ABSTRACT. Darul Arqam (DA), Negara Islam Indonesia (NII), and Hizbut Tahrir Indonesia (HTI) are the Islamic movement (*harakah Islamiyah*) which posses its own view on democracation and deliberation, clearly distinctive from the view of common Indonesian and world people. Why they posses their own view, what is the argument behind, and what the experts say about these movement, this is matter that everybody must know. The goal of this research is to cover valid data and scientific facts about these three view of the Islamic organizations about democracy and deliberation, analyzed them, and compared with notions of other Islamic thinkers. This is a qualitative research with theological approach as methodological approach and explanatory descriptive as research method. The result of this research proofs that Darul Arqam (DA), Negara Islam Indonesia (NII), and Hizbut Tahrir Indonesia (HTI) posses same view that democracy is proscribete. For them, the truth that came from majority voters is an adversative to God's absolute dominance principle and change the God's authority as law maker, their argumentation is distinguishable each other though.

b. [KONFLIK KEPENTINGAN ANTARA AMERIKA DAN KELOMPOK ISLAM FUNDAMENTALIS, Chairil N siregar](#)

ABSTRACT. The United States is a super power country. Its potential human resources and advanced economy are the powerful weapons for the US to dominate the world economy. Several ways are done to fulfill the ambition. To achieve it, the US after breaks other countries' right, especially if the majority of those countries' people are muslim. This appends the action to oppose the US. The struggle of fundamentalist muslim activists againsts those who take sides with the US After happened. This article disausses the conflict of interest between the US and the fundamentalist muslim activist groups.

c. [MENGEJAR RAKSASA BARU EKONOMI EKPLORASI TERHADAP JALAN PEMBANGUNAN INDONESIA DAN BRIC, Chandra T. Putra](#)

ABSTRACT. The term BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India, and China) which expresses 4 high-growing and large-economic-size emerging countries is introduced in a paper by Wilson and Purushothaman (both represent Goldman Sachs). The paper predicts that by 2050, those 4 countries will outshadow the present sum of major economies that we now know as G6. The prediction also notices that Indonesia will be placed as the 7th largest economies in 2050. With the present global economic downturn and how each country responds the situation, this prediction might eventually change. The negative growth of many developed countries and the resilience of some emerging economies may cause an even earlier proof of the prediction. Indonesia that's been predicted in the next line of the new giants also shows a strong resilience in the present financial crisis, side by side with China and India. Would it be the positive sign of the future development of Indonesia? This paper gives some perpectives that though Indonesia is lagged in economic performance behind the BRIC especially after the 1998 economic crisis, Indonesia shows a strong resilience in the effect of present global financial crisis. Indonesia can be part of the upcoming economic giants, but it needs to enhance its competitiveness. This paper also comprises the comparison of BRIC's and Indonesia's development path, and also the future potentials and resistance that Indonesia might meet during the path to be the next giants.

d. [BAHASA INDONESIA DALAM WACANA PROPAGANDA POLITIK KAMPANYE PEMILU 2009 SATU KAJIAN SOSIOPRAGMATIK, Tri Sulistyaningtyas](#)

ABSTRACT. The analysis of implicatures made by the legislative candidates in the campaign billboards and banners shows that these two media are basically used for their political struggles. The campaign language in the media is used as an instrument for the candidates to create their good images to win the public's sympathies. To understand the implicatures of their campaign discourses, the public should understand the contextual background in which the implicatures are made. These implicatures are more suitably categorized as both their illocutionary and perlocutionary acts whose purpose are to persuades the public to vote for them, while taking into account their practical use—maintaining the addresser-addressee social relation. Thus, like communicating, implicatures are made not only for presenting information but also maintaining the harmony of social relations.

e. [PENYERAPAN LEKSIKON ASING DALAM BIDANG OTOMOTIF KE DALAM BAHASA INDONESIA: TINJAUAN SECARA MORFOLOGIS DAN FONOLOGIS, Nani Darheni *](#)

ABSTRACT. The use of foreign terms in the field of automotive absorbed into Indonesian can enrich Indonesian lexicons and positively affects the development of Indonesian. From morphological point of view, foreign terms in the field of automotive can derive from morphological process: (1) affixation, (2) reduplication, (3) abbreviation. While from phonological point of view, the absorption of foreign terms in the field of automotive into Indonesian can be categorized into four: (a) full absorption, (b) absorption through the letter adjustment, (c) absorption through the letter adjustment and translation, (d) absorption through translation.

f. [METHODOLOGICAL ISSUE IN PRAGMATIC RESEARCH: IS DISCOURSE COMPLETION TEST A RELIABLE DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT? Lusia M. Nurani](#)

ABSTRACT. In pragmatic research One of the data collection instrument which reliability is being questioned about its reliability is the Discourse Completion Test (DCT). This issue appears due to several weaknesses of DCT. Firstly, the authenticity of the situations is limited. Then, the hypothetical nature of the situations in DCT simplifies the complexity of interactions in real conversation. Moreover, what people claim they would say in the hypothetical situation is not necessarily what they actually say in real situations. In addition, DCT is not able to bring out the extended negotiation which commonly occurs in authentic discourse due to the absence of interactions between interlocutors. Despite its disadvantages, DCT allows researchers to collect a large amount of data in a relatively short time. Furthermore, DCT creates model responses which are likely to occur in spontaneous speech. DCT also provides stereotypical responses for a socially appropriate response. DCT is also an appropriate instrument for interlanguage pragmatic research because it can be applied directly to participants coming from different cultural backgrounds. In dealing with the drawbacks of DCT, further research is needed to evaluate the reliability and validity of DCT. Strengthening the design of DCT may allow this instrument to collect data more carefully and reliably in order to improve the quality of the study. Applying multi instruments of data collection in a study will also enhance the quality of the data as well as the study.

[7.B. Lili](#)

g. [PERAN SEMANTIS FRASA NOMINA YANG BERFUNGSI SEBAGAI ADVERBIAL DALAM KLAUSA BAHASA INGGRIS, Lily Marliah](#)

ABSTRACT. The purpose of the research : (i) to describe the construction of the noun phrase (NP) functioning as the adverbial in the English clause; (ii)) to describe the semantic role of the noun phrase functioning as the adverbial (iii) to describe the verbs preceding the noun phrase functioning as the adverbial; (iv) to describe the prepositions preceding the noun phrase functioning as the adverbial when the noun phrase functions as the post-modifier of prepositional phrase. The technique used in the

research is descriptive method with distributional technique. The research results: (i) the structures of the noun phrase (NP) functioning as the adverbial in the English clause may be found in prepositional phrases (noun phrase as the post-modifier or noun phrase with prepositional construction 'KBpr' and in noun phrase without prepositional construction 'KTpr'; (ii) the noun phrase with prepositional construction 'KBpr' may have the semantic role as instrument, goal, source, path, and location; while the noun phrase without prepositional construction 'KTpr' may have the semantic role as the space position, space direction, space distance, time position, time duration, and time frequency. (iii) Adverbial (NP) with prepositional construction 'KBpr' having semantic role as instrument is preceded by the verbs : cut, wash, go, open, read, break, crack; having semantic role as goal is preceded by the verbs : walk, and go; having semantic role as source is preceded by the verbs : walk, and buy. Adverbial (NP) with prepositional construction 'KBpr' having semantic role as path is preceded by the verbs : walk, row, and drive; having semantic role as location is preceded by the verbs : sit, be, and find. Adverb of location (NP) without prepositional construction 'KTpr' having semantic role as space position is preceded by the verb : live; having semantic role as space direction is preceded by the verb : go; and having semantic role as space distance is preceded by the verbs : climb, run, hurry, travel. Adverb of time (NP) having semantic role as time position is preceded by the verbs : be, go, begin, stay, work; having semantic role as time frequency is preceded by the verbs : write, visit, go; and having semantic role as time duration is preceded by the verbs : live, and see. (iv) Adverbial noun phrases with prepositional construction 'KBpr' having semantic role as instrument is preceded by the prepositions : with, on, by, by using, by means of ; having semantic role as goal is preceded by the preposition : to ; having semantic role as source is preceded by the preposition : from. Adverbial noun phrases with prepositional construction 'KBpr' having semantic role as path are preceded by the prepositions : through, along, on, and having semantic role as location are preceded by the prepositions : in, at on.

h. [Resensi: Iklan Politik Televisi Modernisasi Kampanye Politik Pasca Orde Baru](#)

12. Jurnal Socioteknologi, Edisi 16 Tahun 8 April 2009 ISSN 1858-3474

a. [GERAKAN NII KARTOSOEWIRJO \(KW IX\), Asep Zaenal Ausop](#)

ABSTRACT NII (The Indonesian Islamic State) called DI (Dar al-Islam) is an Islamic movement organization (Harakah Islamiyyah) is led by Maridjan Sekarmadji Kartosoewirjo (MSK), a prominent of Masyumi from West Java. This organization has its own soldiers called TII or The Islamic Indonesian Soldiers. They proclaimed "The Indonesian Islamic State – The Blessing State of Allah (NKA- NII) on August 7th 1949. DI / TII had been destroyed by TNI (The National Military) with the various ways. MSK has been caught on June 4th 1962 and executed on September 5th in the same year. Most of Indonesian people believe that NII was dead. But in 1999, Indonesian people were surprised by encouragement of the new NII identified as NII Commandant Area IX or called NII KW IX, by the Highest Commander named Abu Toto Abdussalam. This research proved that, after the death of MSK, NII had been separated into many factions including the faction of Abu Toto Abdussalam. Referring to

David Krech and Zanden's theory about the factors which influence conflict of human groups, is that one of causes of separation, is the different norms and values of the beliefs. This cause also happened in NII. However, as de facto and de jure, NII KW IX was the development of NII MSK. Although the two organizations (NII) have the same objective to establish the Indonesian Islamic State, they have many differences in doctrines and movement strategies.

b. [MASA DEPAN PARTAI POLITIK ISLAM DALAM PERTARUNGAN PEMILU 2009, Yedi purwanto](#)

ABSTRACT.

As the majority in this country, the Moslems have an important role in determining who and what party will win the upcoming general election this year and then lead this country for the next five years. Dealing with leadership, Moslems believe that Prophet Muhammad is the best leader ever in the world. However, some Moslem intellectuals argued that Prophet Muhammad was only a religious leader, instead of a political leader. This article discusses any issues on the leadership of Prophet Muhammad that is presumably related to our present national concern, the general election.

c. [KETIDAKBERPIHAKAN JARGON POLITIK TERHADAP PEREMPUAN DI INDONESIA, Rosida Tiurma Manurung](#)

Abstract. It has become a reality that a woman is the second class citizen in the society. The role of the woman had not been counted on. In the field of education, economics, social, religious conviction, also politics, woman has always been gazed at an eye. Furthermore, the woman is the creature who has always been set aside in the world of politics. In the matter of political jargon, the woman did not get the place, did not have the right, and her role was stunted. Development of political jargon today really does not take sides with the woman. Jargon like "a leader must be man", "woman might be apolitical", "woman is only served man", "man is the head, the woman is only a follower", "woman has really become polished in the political campaign", "woman is only as the political colleague", "women is only behind the screen", "women should not dared to entered political field that belongs to the man", "women is only as the implementation and the commodity of activism", "woman became the display window of political views", "women is only as a jack up voice", "woman was made bait in political negotiations", and much other political jargon that very much insulted and stunted the female capacity in the political field.

d. [ANTARA MITOS "UNGKU SALIAH" DENGAN "HAJI SALEH MASUK NERAKA": MAKNA, KONSEP KATA "SALEH" PENDEKATAN SEMIOTIK BUDAYA, Sulastri](#)

ABSTRACT. The meaning and concept of the word "saleh" is unique in literary studies. There are many interpretations of "saleh" in the short story "Robohnya Surau Kami" written by Navis. The meaning and concept can be comprehensively analyzed by using many approaches, one of which is by Cultural Semiotics approach. This study shows a process of signification and extension of meaning and concept as a very dynamic metalanguage.

e. [SECOND LANGUAGE ACQUISITION AND ITS PSYCHO-CULTURAL IMPLICATIONS, Dana Waskita](#)

ABSTRACT. Bilingualism or multilingualism may imply socioeconomic advantages. But a further literature study indicates that this may also affect psychological and cultural viewpoints. The acquisition of second language would significantly influence the mentality or perceptual framework of the language users. Consequently, this finding may inspire to the appropriate pedagogical methods in language acquisition.

f. [BENEFACTIVE VERBS IN DOUBLE OBJECT CONSTRUCTION \(DOC\) IN ENGLISH SENTENCES, Nia Kurniasih.](#)

ABSTRACT. This study focuses on the syntactic and semantic features of the benefactive verbs in double object construction (DOC) in English sentences. A combination of various thoughts of linguists is used to serve as an eclectic theory employed in this research. This research uses the descriptive method with distributional techniques. The results of the research show the following. First, benefactive verbs assign three specific benefactive roles, namely beneficiary, recipient, and goal. Second, benefactive verbs come in two types of clauses, the double object construction (DOC) with a structure of (S + P/V + IO + DO) and the DOC with prepositions with the structure of (S + P/V + O + PREP + OP). Both constructions, in most cases, are licit, meaning each can be paraphrased into the other. The result, however, also shows that some constructions remain illicit, meaning the structure cannot be changed into the other one. Third, deeper semantic analysis shows that the verbs assigning the benefactive roles consist of two main types: 1) verbs that, in DOC, are followed by the preposition for and assign the beneficiary role. This type of verbs consists of verbs of 'make available' (MAva), verbs 'of creation' (VoCr), verbs 'of performance' (VPrf), verbs 'of preparation' (VPre), and verbs with idiomatic meanings (VIdi); and 2) verbs that, in DOC, have the preposition 'to' before its object of preposition and assign the roles of recipient and goal. This type of verbs is classified into: verbs of caused movement (VCM), verbs of caused possession (VCP), and verbs of communication (VCOM) that bear two meanings: the kind of the communication device (VDev) and the transfer of message (VToM)

g. [FRASA NOMINA YANG BERFUNGSI SEBAGAI KOMPLEMEN DALAM KLAUSA BAHASA INGGRIS: Kajian Sintaksis, Lily Marliah](#)

ABSTRACT. The purposes of the research are: (i) to describe the type of the noun Phrase (NP) functioning as the complement in the English clause; (ii) to describe the structure of the constituents of the noun phrase functioning as the complement in the English clause; (iii) to describe the constituents that may be reduced, inserted, substituted, or transformed. The techniques used in the research are descriptive method with substitution. Permutation, deletion/reduction, and, paraphrase techniques. The research results are: (i) The types of noun or noun phrase (NP) functioning as the complement is common noun.;(ii) The structure of the English NP may consist of a noun as the head preceded by determiners (definite/indefinite articles), nouns (common, collective), adjective, conjunction as the pre-

modifier; or noun as the head followed by preposition, definite article, adjective, noun, present participle phrase or noun clause, as the post-modifier, or the combination of the pre-modifier and post-modifier with the noun as the head; (iii) The constituents of NP may be expanded by adding certain constituents, inserted, deleted, substituted with the equivalent constituents, and transformed.

h. [resensi Marketing Politik Antara Pemahaman dan Realitas](#)

11. Jurnal Sositologi, Edisi 15 Tahun 7 Desember 2008 ISSN 1858-3474

a. [PERAN KOMUNIKASI DALAM PENGEMBANGAN DAN PENERAPAN IPTEK DI INDONESIA, Prof. Deddy Mulyana, M.A., Ph.D.](#)

ABSTRACT. Communication is used to both spread and develop science and technology. Communication technology can be used as a means of political propaganda, to change a concept, and move resources and an individual from one location to another. Some important values that we have to construct in communication are, among others, honesty (mutual trust) in determining a value system, in researching the cultural system of a community, in modifying information, and in spreading information. The obstacles in implementing a communication in Indonesia are that the Indonesian people have not yet had a blue print of their own cultural values and self concept, and many of them are information illiterate as well as still categorized as low-class or “kroco jiwa” individuals. (2006)

b. [PEMAHAMAN MASYARAKAT TERHADAP KOMUNIKASI ILMU PENGETAHUAN DAN TEKNOLOGI, Teuku Reiza Yuanda](#)

ABSTRACT. The scientific community faces many challenges, from the funding of scientific research to the public communication of science and technology. A better understanding of science and technology’s complex dynamics and interactions with the society, taking the opinions of the general public into account, has also been found useful for the endeavour to increase access to knowledge and move towards social control of science and technology’s innovation. Such research will contribute to better knowledge of how knowledge operates in society, as well as serving the practical needs of those concerned with improving public understanding of science and technology.

c. [INTERKONEKSI INFORMASI UNTUK STRATEGI KOMUNIKASI PRODUK IPTEK DALAM NEGERI, Dicky R Munaf](#)

ABSTRACT. The strategic position of a nation may determine its existence in the world. The position depends on the ability of the nation to interact internationally. The interaction refers to the communication strategy as a transnational non-territorial actor that is dynamic, universal, and non-political substantive. In implementing the communication strategy, higher educations and the institutions of science and technology needs to optimize their competence as intelligence-based institutions to conduct interconnection presenting the synergy of intelligence to communicate science and technology for human beings.

d. [DIKSI DALAM WACANA IKLAN BERBAHASA INDONESIA Satu Kajian Sosiopragmatik, Tri Sulistyaningtyas](#)

ABSTRACT. The language used in the advertisements of both printed and electronic mass media is often unsuitable with the grammatical rules of Bahasa Indonesia. Due to the ineffective use of Bahasa Indonesia, the intended message conveyed is not accomplished. The facts show that the advertisements are expressed in simple, contextual, and familiar language to the targeted audience. This condition concerns many people. One of the reasons for the advertisements expressed in such a way is because applying the SPOK rule and effective sentences will result in long and unattractive wording. In every advertisement, a catcher – such as sound, picture, and verbal language — has to be used so that the potential consumers will be directly connected to the product being advertised by listening to, looking at, and reading the catcher. The study shows that those catchers are categorized as locution, illocution, and perlocution. Further, it was found that they belong to the direct and indirect illocution having an assertive function. The wording in the advertisement should represent the intended meaning because some words could be interpreted differently by a certain cultural group of people. Therefore, the choice of words should go well with their language norm.

e. [KEPOLIMAKNAAN, A. Wawan Jatnika](#)

ABSTRACT. An ambiguous sentence is a sentence which has more than one possible meaning. In Bahasa Indonesia, an ambiguous sentence can be avoided by (1) putting the hyphen (-) within the phrase that is being referred to, (2) placing the word – in the ambiguous phrase – to which it is being referred to the front, (3) placing the word which is being referred to in the beginning of the sentence, (4) modifying or determining the ambiguous phrase, and (5) putting comma within the ambiguous phrase to determine the meaning.

f. [TERHEMPASNYA WIBAWA GURU: SATU KAJIAN KONTRASTIF KARYA SASTRA MASA KINI DAN MASA LALU, Rosida Tiurma Manurung](#)

ABSTRACT. In most of the literatures up to the sixties, we could see how important the role of teachers was. For instance, it was told how a student would rush to take over his teacher's bike and stuff once he saw the teacher came in to the school. We could read from the literatures of the past where teachers had always the authority that they were highly respected by the students. In the stories, we could frequently encounter a student would do the lawn mowing for his teacher's sake. Once a student saw a teacher from a distance, he or she would instantly come towards the teacher and greet. On the contrary, in today's literatures, teachers become the object of fun, intimidation, and even insult. It is terribly ironic. Teachers have lost their authority and credibility. In this particular research, the teacher's authority is compared. The study uses descriptive-comparative analysis. The data have been taken from the literatures of the 60s and the era of 2000s and collected through the literature review and interviews. It is expected that this study would regain the snuffed out authority of the teachers. The authoritative teachers are ultimately required so that they can lead a more effective and quality teaching

and learning process. The authority of the teachers should be inserted to today's literatures. It is the obligation of the duty of the man of letters to return the teachers to the higher respected human beings.

g. [MASYARAKAT DAN TANAH ADAT DI BALI \(Studi Kasus Kabupaten Buleleng, Provinsi Bali\) S. Hendriatiningsih, A. Budiarta, Andri Hernandi](#)

ABSTRACT. Land has a real important meaning and function. Customary communities obtain the right to master deep soil meaning of exploiting land. Existence of this customary land generates various forms of land tenure in customary communities. In consequence, boundary of a plot of land and also regional become of vital importance. So do like in Bali, countryside pakraman is federation of customary law which still growing in Indonesia which the existence accompanied with desa/kelurahan which is notched by government. Pakraman has various customary land types and the boundary object. With classification will be seen land right which stick with the customary land and the determination type of boundary applied. Classification will referens from various customary land types in UUPA. Pakraman arranges its region and arranges usage of his own customary land, but ownership of by pakraman and stipulating of boundary can be told is unclear by the national law.

h. [Resensi The Tiger that Isn't: Seeing Through a World of Numbers](#)

10. Jurnal Sositologi, Edisi 14 Tahun 7 Agustus 2008 ISSN 1858-3474

a. [PERAN TEKNOLOGI KOMUNIKASI DALAM RANTAI NILAI PEDAGANG DI PASAR TRADISIONAL, Popy Rufaidah.](#)

Abstract. Communication technology is one of the communication tools which has important role in human life. The used of it exists among people of all ages and of all social classes. Small scale entrepreneurs such as traders in traditional markets use communication technology for example cellular phones as tools to communicate among their clients to facilitate their commercial activities in their value chain. The study examined traders in 15 traditional markets in Bandung area. The result of the study showed that communication technology is one of the tools which have changed the culture of traders' society in the traditional markets. The traders used communication technology in its value chain particularly for communicating their business to among of their traders in the markets and to their suppliers. The study recommended, firstly, the importance of providing accessible and economical communication technology for micro scale entrepreneurs such as traders at the traditional markets. Secondly, government collaborates with national telecommunication cellular providers to support the economic growth of the small scale traders particularly the traders with micro scale in the traditional markets.

b. [PERAN VISI DALAM MENGAWAL PROSES REFORMASI JATI DIRI BANGSA, Chandra T. Putra](#)

Abstract. Speaking of a nation's identity, should be influenced by what it did in the past, its present condition, and what vision it has for the future. Nation's identity needs to be continuously reformed. Since way back from independence, Indonesia has been through an up and down with its development

progress. Its history and present condition should be managed into a vision that can mobilize its people to step onto a better future. This article is meant for capturing a flash look at Indonesian past and present, some visions that have arose in Indonesia, and how those visions would be meant for its citizens to interpret it.

c. [KONSEP 'AQABAH DALAM TAŞAWWUF AL-GHAZĀLĪ: Tela'ah atas Kitab Minhāj al-'Ābidīn, Yedi Purwanto](#)

Abstract. Al-Ghazālī's complete name was Abū Hāmid Muh#ammad Ibn Muh#ammad Al-Ghazālī Al-Ṭūsī (450-505H/1058-1111M). He contibuted greatly to the development of taşawwuf mastered the majority of Islamic traditional knowledge, such as Fiqh, Tafsir, Kalam and taşawwuf with his wide and deep knowledge at least in Muslim Sunni's perspective, he was considered, at least in Muslim Sunni prespective, as the most complete Muslim thinker who answered most at Islamic questions, especially in sufism. It is not surprising that his works, especially in sufism has exerted great the influences on Islamic world generally and Indonesia especially in interpreting sufi doctrines for long time. The influence of al-Ghazālī's thought can be seen from the great numbers of studies on sufism conducted by educated Muslim society from the Islamic boarding high school till university or college. With observing several works of al-Ghazālī thought in many boarding schools and the tendency for student college to study the thought of al-Ghazālī, the writer conclude that concerning religious matters Indonesian Muslim community have considered al-Ghazālī's works as reference more authoritative than the other thinkers in this field. Al-Ghazālī dominated the study of it in educated Indonesian Muslim are : Ihya" „Ulūm al-Dīn, Bidāyah al-Hidāyah and Minhāj al-„Ābidīn. These works had been translated into Indonesian language. Furthermore, the last two works have been explained with Arabic language, first the book „Bidāyah al-Hidāyah" by Nawawi Banten with title al-Marāqī al-„ubūdiyyah, secondly the book „Minhāj al-„Ābidīn" by Ihsān Ibn Muh#ammad Dahlān (d.1330H/1952M), a „alim from Jampes, Kediri with titled Sirāj al-Tālibīn. Al-Ghazālī's Minhāj al-„Ābidīn is interesting and very important to study. This book is a short composition but contains the esential doctrines (at sufism). It was the last work of al-Ghazālī before he passed away, just his extraordinary friends who listen directly from al-Ghazālī. This book summons its readers to reflect the essence of lbādah (Worship) and its various steps to make it perfect. There are seven steps: 1) knowledge and gnosis (al-„ilm wa al-ma"rifah), 2) repentance (al-tawbah), 3) permanent barriers (al-„awā"iq), 4) temporary barriers (al-„awārid#), 5) encouraging factors (al-khawf wa al-raja"), 6) blaming spirit (al-qawādidh#) and 7) praising God (al-h#amd wa al-shukr). Konsep 'Aqabah Dalam Taşawwuf Al-Ghazālī: Tela'ah atas Kitab Minhāj al-'Ābidīn The worship is the form of obedience and slavery at man to his Lord, so that worship would be most valuable thing which guides man to the heaven, but to reach a perfection in worship, a man must go through many blocks, and it needs sacrifice, al-Ghazālī called the stages and the barriers in worship with „Aqabah. The result of this research shown that in reality the whole difficulties which must be passed through by worshiper in his worship, the difficulties which must be faced is comparable with the

path, full of barriers and temptations which can deviate the worshiper in his worship, „Aqabah in worship could only be through with a hard struggle of Mu“min. With this theory al-Ghazālī wants to show us how to cope with all difficulties in worship. As far the method to pass through the „Aqabah are:] „Aqabah in knowledge and gnosis (al-„ilm wa al-ma“rifah) can be throug by seeking for knowledge and education in theology, science of law, ethics, exact sciences, history, etc. „Aqabah in repentance (al-tawbah) is pass through by relizing bad effect of sins, the severe punishment of Allāh for sins doers and his weakness to defend from Allāh“s punishment. „Aqabah in permanent barriers (al-„awā“iq)is passed through by hard struggle to go through the many kind of barriers like the world, creation, men, devil, and desire which followed by praying for the help from Allāh. „Aqabah in temporary barriers (al-„awārid#) is passed through by fearness and please to Allāh“s windows. „Aqabah in encouraging factors (al-khawf wa al-raja“) is passed through fearness and hope to Allāh SWT. „Aqabah in blaming spirit (al-qawādiḥ#), is passed through by sincerty of intention to Allāh SWT in worship. And „Aqabah in praising God (al-ḥamd wa al-shukr) is passed through by replacing our thank to Allāh SWT for his mercies and blessings He has given. Hopefilly this research will be useful as the sources information and the basic theory and practice in doing worship in accordance with Islamic shari“ah. To apply or to implement this information in this research needs the practical measure to create a conducive environment for concentrating worship, in the form of institutions which can lead the education in good worship by applying „Aqabah Theory of al-Ghazālī.

d. [STUDI PUNGLI DI TERMINAL, STASIUN KERETA API, DAN PELABUHAN UDARA DI KOTA BANDUNG, Siti Kusumawati Azhari](#) **Abstract.** Terminal is one of the places where illegal retribution frequently takes place. One kind of illegal retribution os often experienced by bus drives or drives of other public transportation vehicles. The drives have to pay for this illegal retribution on top of the legal retribution. This illegal retribution is often collected by amember of an organization and a member of a gang. This action not only causes a loss to the nation’s revenue but also violetes the people’s social and economic rights. Thus, this action can be categorized as corruption (criminal act) and results in high cost for both the passengers of airplane and train, and therefore has to be eradicated. In relation with the above-mentioned fact, this study wa conducted to know further about this criminal act, which takes place both in Bandung city’s airport and railway stations. The method used in this study was qualitative one, in which some direct observation and interviews were carried out. In addition, photographing and video shooting were also done. It was found that not only the bus drivers and other public transportation drivers who were affected by this illegal retribution, but also were the sellers and both the passengers of airplane and train. They could not refuse to pay the illegal retribution since they were threatened by the illegal retribution collectors. It was also found the the illegal collectors include the officials of the airport and railways, members of an organization and member of a gang.

e. [CRITICAL REVIEW OF ETHNOGRAPHIC APPROACH, Lusia Marlina Nurani](#)

Abstract. There are two basic characteristics of ethnography: (1) the observation takes place in natural setting, (2) researchers must understand how an event is perceived and interpreted by the people in a speech community. In other words, the researchers try to interpret the situation being observed from the perspective of the participants. Ethnography also relies on observations of interactions and interviews with participants in naturally occurring situation. The next characteristic of ethnography is the characteristic of “holistic” which means seeing the data as a whole in order to get a basis for explanation about the observable fact. Another characteristic is that ethnographic approach does not formulate the hypothesis prior to the research. The hypothesis will emerge as the data collection occurs. Ethnographic research has one main drawback related to reliability. It is difficult to replicate ethnographic research because an event in natural setting cannot be reproduced. There is also one main problem dealing with validity. Unlike another research where the researcher can maximally control external variables, the ethnographic research does not have this facility because the research is carried out in natural setting and due to the long time period of observation. Despite the limitations of the ethnographic approach, it has benefits for research in naturalistic setting such as class room research, language learning process in a particular speech community, and so forth because the finding is more real than a research that manipulates variables by using external experiments.

f. [DIFFERENCES IN MEN'S AND WOMEN'S ESL ACADEMIC WRITING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE, Dana Waskita](#)

Abstract. This study examines men's and women's ESL academic writing in their written assignments at the University of Melbourne. Three sets of men's and women's academic writing were analyzed for several common features of academic writing including syntactic complexity, means of integrating cited information, and methods of presenting arguments. The findings showed significant differences between the men's and women's texts in those three aspects. The structure of the women's texts tended to be more complex than the men's. The women also used more paraphrases to integrate cited information, and presented better organized arguments. Those characteristics of the women's texts presumably would be advantages for their success in academic writing, and indicate a higher level of proficiency in ESL academic writing.

g. [Resensi-Asia Future Shock](#)

9. Jurnal Socioteknologi, Edisi Edisi 13 Tahun 7 April 2008 ISSN 1858-3474

a. [PERAN TEKNOLOGI TEPAT GUNA UNTUK MASYARAKAT DAERAH PERBATASAN Kasus Propinsi Kepulauan Riau, Dicky R. Munaf, Thomas Suseno, Rizaldi Indra Janu, Aulia M. Badar](#)

Abstract. The development in Indonesia's borderlands which relies on the capability of their local community in constructing appropriate technologies is one of the key factors in promoting their living standard and in boosting their self confidence. This capability, as one of the forms of the the local

community empowerment, is composed of such factors as the attitude, capability and capacity level, ability to allocate their available resources, and level of understanding on technology of the local community as well as the availability of the institutional infrastructures in their local government. The borderlands may integrate the concept of appropriate technological development into their community empowerment program whose aim is to improve their local people's living standard.

b. [PEMANTAPAN KETAHANAN NASIONAL NKRI MELALUI PENDEKATAN KEBAHASAAN STUDI KASUS : Masyarakat Perbatasan di Batam, Tri Sulistyaningtyas](#)

Abstract. An appropriate step to maintain national resilience & unity of the NKRI is by linguistic approach. In this case, the frontier community on Batam island. The basic assumption is to analyze their language, then, characteristic of the speakers might be acquired. By understanding their language, enables a strategy to be carried-out properly in guiding & socializing bahasa Indonesia to encourage awareness of nationalism & patriotism. This research-based theory consists of at least three scientific-fields. First a theory which relates to linguistic (especially sociolinguistic). Secondly, sociological-anthropology (essentially cultural). Finally the third is science of communication (particularly dynamic-communicatiion).

c. [ANALISIS POTENSI DAERAH PULAU-PULAU TERPENCIL DALAM RANGKA MENINGKATKAN KETAHANAN, KEAMANAN NASIONAL, DAN KEUTUHAN WILAYAH NKRI DI NUNUKAN-KALIMANTAN TIMUR, Chairil N Siregar](#)

Abstract. trespassing. Indonesia is the biggest archipelago country. Unfortunately, the result of national development has not yet evenly distributed to remote islands along the borderlines. To find out the cause, a qualitative research should be conducted. It focuses on the local potentials, economic condition, socio-culture, local wisdom, and national defense. The result of this study shows the potentials of Nunukan and Sebatik Regency are agroindustry (plantation and forestry), oceanography, international trade, mining, port service, and tourism. The economic condition of Nunukan Society is developed enough, while Sebatik is still left behind. Their employment includes trading, gardening, fishing, farming, private and civil service. The socio-culture condition consists of various ethnics such as Dayak, Tedung, Bugis, Jawa, and Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT). Those areas are open for newcomers. The local wisdom refers to traditionally managing natural resources. Their nationalism is strong enough and none becomes Askar Wataniah. The security issues that needs more attention include illegal logging, fish theft, robbery on sea, drug abuse, and illegal trespassing.

d. [FORMALIN: SEBUAH FENOMENA GUNUNG ES, Maman A. Djauhari](#)

Abstract. Formalin is famous because of its danger. Although it has some advantages, it may give disadvantages for the layman. Figuratively, the 'formalin' phenomena are pervasive. For example, the stinky garbage that blocks the drainage. Another example is found in our low quality television programs. The high dose of 'formalin' is also found in many of our mass media, particularly in Playboy magazine. Furthermore, the formalin phenomenon, has affected both the Indonesia's noblesse artists

and the intellectuals. It is proved by the fact that the former rely on the misleading belief— the freedom of creation – in creating their art work; the later come up with misleading and low quality public policies that give drawbacks to the public. It is therefore necessary that Indonesian people be reminded of the hazard of those ‘formalin’ phenomena and be encouraged to participate in building a civilized nation which has not only a character but also intelligence; the nation which is not only educated but also uphold the existing norms.

e. [HERMENEUTIKA, SEBUAH CARA UNTUK MEMAHAMI TEKS, Acep Iwan Saidi](#)

Abstract. Hermeneutics is a theory that deals with text interpretation. This theory is commonly used as a method to understand a text although Hermeneutics itself does not explicitly formulate the practical steps to understand a text. Among the theories of interpretation, Hermeneutics has various sub-interpretation theories. In the perspective of Hermeneutics, the initial stage of interpretation involves the objective interpretation of a text before symbolization is made. The message of the text is then related to the other elements of the texts such as the sender of the text, other related disciplines, and socio-cultural aspect of the text. The understanding of a text will eventually be identical with the quality improvement of the interpreter’s own self. However, in practice, Hermeneutics can be used to interpret various texts. This paper will only discuss the text of artistic and literary work. These two different texts will be analyzed by using one of the perspectives of Hermeneutics in a simple and applicable formulation.

f. [Seni Terapi Air, Yedi Purwanto](#)

Abstract. This paper discusses one of the water uses i.e. as an alternative medicine for human. The use of water for medicine is supported not only by the research findings on the water used for medicine conducted by Masaru Emoto but also by some verses in Al-Qur’an (Islamic holy book) and some hadiths (statements) of the prophet Muhammad.

g. [7 Ulasan](#)

h. [RESENSI Sumber Daya Air di Wilayah Pesisir & Pulau- Pulau Kecil di Indonesia](#)

8. Jurnal Sositologi, Edisi Edisi 12 Tahun 6 Desember 2007 ISSN 1858-3474

a. [KEPEDULIAN PERUSAHAAN TERHADAP LINGKUNGAN, Ronny Hendrawan, Samsul M.](#)

Abstract. The existence of high-tech corporations in villages are regarded as aliens in their environment. This indicates a wide gap between them and the environments. That gap may result in an interaction that tends to be negative. Although this has been anticipated by the initiators implemented in Amdal document accompanied by UPL & UKL, it cannot guarantee that it can give a solution of the gap. Any efforts to bridge the gap through CD that turn into CSR do not have a strong foundation by law or academically. However, CSR is a way to develop collaboration between Academics (A), Businessmen (B) and Government (G). The attempts to combine the ABG concept have several obstacles either from the internal or from external institutions. The corporations’ care for environment,

well-known as CSR, can be regarded as a new breakthrough to provide a chance for developing creativity, not only in developing society, research, and community service but also in improving the roles of government for public service, especially in managing environment. It can also reposition the roles of government in society, as it was proposed by Al Gore.

b. [IPTEK NASIONAL UNTUK PERCEPATAN TANGGUNG JAWAB SOSIAL SWASTA](#), [Dicky R. Munaf](#)

Abstract. The needs of citizens include education, health, transportation, and employment for their living. To meet the needs, the participation of privates is very important. The privates' care for the society is the implementation of social responsibility to improve sustainable production development, stabilization of related production structure, and the development of sustainable innovation conditions. Social responsibility of privates must be related to the main competency of the corporation, and at the same time will give an impact to the wealth of neighboring community.

c. [ANALISIS SOSIOLOGIS TERHADAP IMPLEMENTASI CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY PADA MASYARAKAT INDONESIA](#), [Chairil N. Siregar](#)

Abstract. The program of Corporate Social Responsibility is the social program that provides a lot of contributions in solving social problems in job opportunities, health, education, economy, and the environment. The implementation of the CSR program still faces some obstacles, namely, the program has not been socialized. Another barrier is the difference of viewpoint between the Department of Laws and Human Right and the Department of Industry. The other is that there is no clear regulation on the implementation of CSR. However, CSR program can improve the spirit of togetherness among different communities.

d. [NORMA HUKUM DAN BISNIS TANGGUNG JAWAB SOSIAL PERUSAHAAN](#), [Siti Kusumawati Azhari](#)

Abstract. Company social responsibility is stated under the Environmental Laws which is based on sustainability and benefit to develop and enhance the partnership among the community, entrepreneurs, and company for the purpose of maintaining the land capacity and environment. While the community has its role and opportunity to manage the environment, the government has a role to set rules concerning the company social responsibility in accordance with the articles of Indonesia's 1945 Constitution, religion values, customs, and beliefs in the society. Those involved in the dispute can voluntarily choose either settle their dispute through court or arbitration.

e. [TINJAUAN RELIGI ATAS MANUSIA DAN LINGKUNGAN](#), [Yedi Purwanto](#)

Abstract. Human as the God's most noble creature was appointed as the leader in the world. With his knowledge, man must understand his environment, and has a responsibility to take care of his living environment in line with Commandment of God in the Quran.

f. [MENGENALI NARASI DALAM SENI RUPA](#), [Dr. Acep Iwan Saidi, M.Hum](#)

Abstract. This article presents a preliminary study on narration in fine arts. In this article, a brief explanation on what is meant by narration is discussed. The explanation is based on the traditions used

in the literature domain. Unlike the narration in the literature, the literature in fine arts has its own specific characteristics, among others, sinecdoce part pro toto, symbolic, incomplete narrative elements, present as well as absent, and formed by other visual element relation. In this study, however, the analysis on the structure of the narration was focused by using various literature theories.

g. [PENDIDIKAN DAN MUTU MANUSIA, Prima Roza](#)

Abstract. Education is taken to be the deliberate organized attempt to help people to become intelligent (Robert M. Hutchinson, 1998). Education leads people along the way to an understanding. Education is the only way to take human-being towards more productive, and more useful life. This article is trying to overview the role of education in producing quality people, so that they will be able to become pioneers for the great future of the nation.

h. [REDUKSI KLAUSA RELATIF RESTRIKTIF LENGKAP DALAM BAHASA INGGRIS DAN PADANANNYA DALAM BAHASA INDONESIA, Bambang Supriyanto*](#)

ABSTRACT, Most full restrictive relative clauses in English can be reduced into reduced restrictive relative clauses, phrases, or words, but there are only few of them which cannot be reduced. Those are full restrictive relative clauses which have grammatical constructions as follows: (1) who/which + be + Noun, (2) Prep + who/which + Subject + Verb, (3) Who/which + Subject + Modal (except can/should), and (4) When/ where/why/ whose+ Subject/Verb

i. [Resensi, Bahasa, Masyarakat dan Kekuasaan](#)

7. Jurnal Socioteknologi, Edisi 7 Tahun 5, April 2006, ISSN 1858-3474

a. [Governance Teknologi di Masyarakat:Sebuah Pendekatan Jejaring-Aktor, S. Yuliar1, M.A. Anggorowati2](#)

Abstract,Technology governance in community relates to the coordination, technology steering and operation which are aimed at the achievement of the predicted or ntended social impact. The mutual shaping between technology and community implies that technology governance has to take into account of technology diffusion and innovation whose process is co-evolutionary in nature. In this paper, a methodological framework which is designed to understand technology governance is based on actor-network theory. A case study about the implementation of technology scanner to process a census of population data is presented to illustrate the application of the above-mentioned methodological framework. The problems found during the research are also presented at the last part of this paper.

b. [Kepentingan Strategis ITB Sebagai Aktor Nonteritorial Transnasional Bidang Iptek, Dicky Rezady Munaf](#)

Abstract, The globalization ambivalence era requires a nation to be more anticipative than just reactive to a change taking place in the world so that the nation is able to sustain its existence in the world. Another character that complements this anticipative character i.e. non-territorial transnational actor (ANT) is also needed by a nation to prolong the nation's existence. Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB),

as one of Indonesia's ANTs, can play its role in introducing both Indonesia's traditional or indigenous and intellectual knowledge to the international community. This role may soon be realized if ITB's community is willing to change its by sector policy into a policy with which ITB (as an ANT) can make the best use of one of its main assets: grey Literature in its interaction with the international community. Grey Literature is defined as an entity representing the whole ITB's intellectual experience. To accomplish this role, a set of ITB's strategic programs is described. One of the programs is to make the best use of all Indonesia's embassies to be ITB's grey Literature agent and relate it with the 8 (eight) leading edge technologies that are predicted to be dominant worldwide in the future.

[c.Optimalisasi Peran dan Fungsi ITB sebagai Pencetak Teknopreneur bagi Kemajuan Bangsa dan Pembangunan Nasional Berkelanjutan, Anggiat BP Sinaga](#)

Abstract, This article suggest that technopreneurship subject should no longer be offered to ITB student as an optional subject but a compulsory one. The reason is that this subject may enable ITB's graduates to be technopreneurs when they graduate. In his opinion, a technopreneur is regarded as a critical success factor in increasing both Growth National Product (GNP). Therefore, their role in resolving Indonesia's current multi dimensional crises and enhancing Indonesia's development will be very significant. The writer also claims that this subject is relevant for ITB's student-who will become engineers and specialists in arts when they graduate-since technopreneurship subject teaches the students how to do business in the field of engineering and art and train the students to acquire technopreneur's qualities such as being critical, innovative, reasonable, positive thinking, risk taking person.

[d.INOVASI DAN SENI PADA VALUE ENGINEERING UNTUK PENGELOLAAN KONSTRUKSI, Kazan Gunawan](#)

Abstract, The success of a project is often evaluated on the basis of the cost amount the project has spent and the punctuality of completing the project. In effect, such aspect as how the project executor is able to interpret the asset user's interest to do his/her business activities successfully in the project is frequently unobserved. This project executor's interpretation ability can be seen from the project design he/she creates to meet his/her customer's satisfaction, for example comfortable atmosphere and function fulfilment of the project. Therefore, to enable an architecture meets the customer up-to-date needs, the enhancement of the Value engineering and innovation to find the lowest cost, easy to implement, and fast method is needed. Monte Carlo Simulation has been used for explaining the method.

[e.Konsepsi Dan Tolok Ukur Ketahanan Regional, Prima Roza, Sutan Adjamsyah, Nining Respati, Siti Kusumawati Azhari, Rr. Sri Wachyuni, Ronny Hendrawan, Dicky R Munaf](#)

Abstract, The development of interaction among people is nowadays very much influenced by two contradictory factors. They are the unifying interest and tribalism. The later is not in a context of traditional anthropology. The fact can be seen from the trend of regionalism recently, particularly in the

region of North America, Asia Pacific, and Europe. In the effort of balancing the competitive ability among the three regions, and in making them synergized, it is necessary to pay close attention to the formation of competitive supremacy from time to time. Besides that, since regionalisation involves a group of countries, each of which has each own national interest, it is necessary that the synergy effort has to be led to a balance on the similar element/feature, and not the effort of interest accumulation of each country member of a region. Within this context, this study is conducted with reference to the above mentioned principles, and it is focused mainly on the ASEAN region in which Indonesia is the most influencing country member. The study focuses on the current regionalisation development of the three main regions. Also, the study predicts the targets they intend to achieve by identifying the dominant parameters for the targets and correlates the parameters with the targets. In addition, the extrapolation towards the globally shared values into the concept of Indonesia's National Resillience is done. The extrapolation is done to enrich the concept of Indonesia's National Resillience, and the result of which can further be used to strengthen the regional resillience concept. This enriched regional resillience concept is then translated into quantitative parameter which are adopted as the indicators of the regional resillience concept.

f. [Dari Diskusi Pendalaman Materi Jurnal Socioteknologi "INDONESIA MEROBEK-ROBEK DIRI SENDIRI"](#)

g. [RESENSI BUKU: Filsafat Ilmu Kajian atas Asumsi Dasar, Paradigma, dan Kerangka Teori Ilmu Pengetahuan](#)

6. [Jurnal Sostek Edisi April 2006.pdf](#)

5. [Jurnal Sostek Edisi Agustus 2006.pdf](#)

4. Jurnal Socioteknologi, Edisi 9 Tahun 5, Desember 2006, ISSN 1858-3474

a. [Pendidikan Untuk Apa, Maman A. Djauhari](#)

Abstract, Education is one of the elements that is worth considering besides science and technology in order to put Indonesia to the same level as the one of the developed nations have reached. The importance of education in the Sundanese ethnic values is prominent, which gives priority to a man having an education. It is expressed in its songs and rhymes. Further, the values say that education will help a man interact with others fully well. Moreover, in its broader sense, education will ultimately lead the people of a nation to defend their country. However, the current facts show that education in Indonesia tends to shape someone to give priority on strengthening his/his family's/his clan's own economy combined with a hedonistic and consumptive life style. All of these will lead to the negative impacts to the nation's resilience. Therefore, the future education of Indonesia must be committed to the nation identity and resilience besides science and technology.

b. [Analisis Sosiologi Terhadap Inovasi Teknologi, Chairil N. Siregar](#)

Abstract, On one hand a technology innovation will increase the social strata of a community, and on the other hand, it causes some social conflicts though they can be controlled. Furthermore, the speed of a technology innovation will affect a society to which it is introduced. One of the effects is that the society experiences a cultural lag. Therefore, it is necessary that the engineers take into account the social aspects into their technology innovation. This tradition – in which science and sociology are combined – has existed since hundreds of years ago. This combination results from the fact that during the innovation process, some engineering and scientific problems cannot be separated from the economic, social, political, and cultural problems of a society.

c. [Mencermati Konsep Bussiness Inteligent di Perusahaan, Felix Gunawan](#)

Abstract, This article describes the advantages of applying the business intelligent concept into a company's divisions such as Human Resource Management (HMR), Research and Development (R&D), Just In Time Distribution, and Customer Relationship management (CMR).

d. [Pendayagunaan Iptek dan Pengetahuan Tradisional untuk Pembangunan Kepemimpinan Kepemudaan dan Kemutakhiran Olah Raga, Dicky R. Munaf](#)

Abstract, National character development is, among other, determined by Formal-Education process entitled to the citizenries. Beside to improve “leadership-morality”, which nowadays requires innovation & technology as a base of human civilization. The aforementioned morale elevation is an answer over quality & competitiveness of next generation's to be a nation, sportivity etc. To enable them becoming pioneer in every action & appreciation toward traditional knowledge. In this thesis, such context is detailed for juvenile and sport sectors, also to be explained on recommendation domains of youth & sports developments.

e. [Model Pengembangan Kurikulum dan Proses Belajar-Mengajar di ITB dalam Mencetak Teknopreneur bagi Kemajuan Bangsa Indonesia dan Pembangunan Nasional Berkelanjutan, Anggiat BP Sinaga](#)

Abstract, Currently, national education system is still incapable to provide meaningful contribution to the advancement of Indonesia's nation. It is mirrored on the teaching system at ITB, education here can not forge learners to become agents of innovation for development & prosperity to the Indonesian-national community. Referring to “Development on Humanity Science at ITB (EG-HSc=Expert Group on Humanity Science, 2006)”, the students' perception is, that lecture-units furnished by the department (study programe) are yet to keep-up in defining graduates toward modernization agents. Hereby, an educational-direction still obscures itself in turning-out graduates. Either they would be directed for managerial or, prepared to be workers. On the other hands ITB's students are reluctant to leave “secured-zone”. Which is, to be employed by enterproses or institutions rather than create/expand employments. Based on abalysis of Sociotechnology Department's Lab. (SocTec Laboratory, ABPS et, al., 2006), the students' essential-needs, are abilities to become innovative agents by forming thought-pattern, comprehension & absorption over what to do. How to act & solve in anticipating the risks when

it is carried-out. In this context, lecture-units-curriculum, SAP & Syllabus-given to the students are closely linked to searching solution & way of actions. In solving/anticipating diverse problems amidst Indonesia's National society, nowadays & in the future.

f. [Signifikasi Pemahaman Masalah Sosial Dan Kemanusiaan Untuk Meningkatkan Peran Pakar Sains Dan Teknologi, Nining Respati](#)

Abstract, Perubahan teknologi yang begitu pesat dan berlangsung cepat sangat berpengaruh terhadap perkembangan sosial politik, budaya, dan teknologi secara berdaya guna dan berhasil guna serta memberikan kesejahteraan dan kemakmuran bagi kehidupan masyarakat [1].

g. [Mata Dalam Bahasa, Acep Iwan Saidi](#)

Abstract, A body is a language, every inch of our corpse, says something. Why, for instance, our fingers' sizes are not similar? Certainly there is a meaning, a verbal-message. Likewise for the eyes, in visual-culture eyes are center-of-sensors to a human body. With linguistic perspective in this essay, it is detailed the utmost-important function of eyes.

3. Jurnal Socioteknologi, Edisi 11 Tahun 6, Agustus 2007, ISSN 1858-3474

a. [KETIDAKPASTIAN ITU MAHAL, Maman A. Djauhari](#)

Abstract, The uncertainty of life could be perceived as a blessing in disguise to those who are sane and sensible. The intellectual development of an individual determines the degree of such a perception. It is therefore necessary that we manage the uncertainty of life in such a way that we can achieve harmonious lives while making progress without the violation of the social norms. To do so, the humanities, are likely to be the relevant tools. The roles of these tools for managing the uncertainty of life are discussed in this article.

b. [Peran Ilmu Kemanusiaan Dalam Meningkatkan Mutu Manusia Indonesia Melalui Perlindungan Anak Dalam Rangka Mewujudkan Anak Indonesia yang Sehat, Cerdas Ceria, Berakhlak Mulia dan Terlindungi Tb. Rachmat Sentika DR, dr, Sp.A., MARS](#)

Abstract, Enhancement of humans' life-quality must become a focus & major issue on analyzing HSc (humanity science). Because HSc plays a decisive role in tridarma (3 duties) of higher-learning institution which may aim to the utmost purpose for national interests. Main chapter of humans' life-quality, is children protection. For they consist 40% of total Indonesian population, especially Indonesia had ratified CONVENTIONS on Children-rights. However, we have not publicized it, such an incompetence greatly hampers the accomplishment of children protection. Supposedly, government real-efforts are in creating children protection environs, improving values & traditions. Which in turns, to forward children's respect & dignity. Along to explore the mobilization of their resource to back up children protection accomplishment.

c. [Peran Sosial Politik Kyai di Indonesia Dr. Miftah Farid](#)

Abstract, The social and political behavior differences among the Kyais (Islamic religious leaders) have been very much influenced by two main factors: their social position and personal capability. The former factor relates with their social position with which they drive the social changes. They function as a 'cultural broker' because they can communicate with various social groups and accommodate each social group's interest. The latter factor deals with their capability, based on their understanding about Islamic teachings, in guiding their local Islamic believers to make their political decisions.

d. [KONSEP PERWAKILAN DI DAERAH UNTUK PENGAMANAN LAUT SEIRING IMPLEMENTASI MILLENIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS \(MDG's\), Dicky R. Munaf](#)

Abstract, The Indonesia's Presidential Decree No. 81 on the revitalization of the maritime Safety Agency (MSA) states that this agency's main task and function is to coordinate the policymaking concerning the integrated safety operations. This task and function is based on the sustainable development principles and the goals of the Indonesia people's welfare. In relation to the task and function, MSA sets up its regional representative councils in three different sea water territories of Indonesia's islands.

e. [EFFICIENT READING Dra. Lily Marliah, M.Hum.](#)

Abstract, Efficient Reading is very useful for readers especially for students of universities because most books in universities are still printed in English. However, many Indonesian students of universities could't cope with university textbooks written in English. The objective of the writing was to present the way of reading efficiently. The writing presented some factors to do efficient reading : i determining the purpose of your reading; ii choosing the right material; iii using the text effectively; iv skimming and scanning to get an adequate understanding. The writer suggests that we have to make reading as a habit to improve your reading speed and understanding.

2. Jurnal Sositeknologi, Edisi 10 Tahun 6, April 2007, ISSN 1858-3474

a. [Prinsip Interkoneksi Informasi Dalam Penanganan Bencana Banjir, Dicky R. Munaf](#)

Abstract. Due to its geographical characteristics, the natural disasters in Indonesia are inevitable. However, the problem can be anticipated by empirical experience and traditional knowledge. This paper discusses the interconnection of the two factors so that it will generate the early warning culture in Indonesia.

b. [INDONESIA DALAM DUA ORDE: SEBUAH CITRA YANG RETAK, Acep Iwan Saidi](#)

Abstract. The unevenly distributed development can trigger a social and political conflict in local areas. The development that always supported the capitalists also created a gap, the corruption among the officials could never stop. The reformation that initially gave a hope to the people, yet it never comes true. The obvious success of reformation is only the freedom to talk, to gather, and to ally. However,

the success has become a boomerang. This results in the pessimism among the intellectuals that reflects in some books. The situation has been worst by some natural disasters. Some people assume that it is closely related to the human behaviour. Both positive and negative political and social situation are unable to detach from the effect in global level, self-image, and mentality.

c. STATISTIK : SALAH SATU INDIKATOR UTAMA PERADABAN, Maman A. Djauhari

Abstract Today's statistics has appeared as universal language in the modern communication in Indonesia. It has been a need of civilization such as reading and writing, and also as a civilization indicator of a nation. This paper offers an idea that views statistics as a soft technology that is able to bring this nation to the more civilized nation. An example is presented as the illustration.

d. KETIDAKSEIMBANGAN SISTEM SOSIAL PENYEBAB BENCANA ALAM, Chairil N. Siregar

Abstract Human beings have culture and with this, they can do any activities. However, the enculturation has deviated; man cannot adapt with the culture system on the social environment. This behavior has caused the nature phenomena evolve from the God's destiny. As a civilized creature, man has done improper things, so it resulted in the culture imbalance. The material culture has moved much further than the nonmaterial culture; consequently, the natural disaster turn up.

e. BENCANA AIR KARENA SALAH URUS, Siti Kusumawati Azhari

Abstract. Water is a source of life – all creatures rely on it, and any societies deal with it. According to Irrigation Acts, water has fourteen functions including for national security, worships, household, agriculture, animal husbandry, fishery, plantation, forestry, energy, mining, water transportation, and recreation. The pollution of river water, and land water directly affects the health, the declining quality and the quantity of water, and flood. In addition, the indirect effects include stinky water, arid trees, and unidentified diseases. The proprietors of the environment pollution can be charged for criminal, civil, and environmental case. The management of environment should not be conducted partly.

f. TINGKAT KETERBACAAN WACANA SAINS DENGAN TEKNIK KLOS, Amas Suryadi

Abstract. The quality of text and reference books strongly influences the process and the output of education. The quality of books in this research refers to the level of readability. Based on the previous research to intermediate schools there were so many low readable books that affect the quality of education. With reference to the fact, the purpose of this research was to study and to assess the level of readability of basic science texts for the students of TPB-ITB, including physics, chemistry, mathematics, and biology. By this research, the level of readability is expectedly found : low, medium, high. The test instruments used were the closure technique and the principle of closure. The closure technique is one of the test instruments with certain procedures, by selectively omitting words. The omitted words are those of the n-number, the fifth until the tenth. The texts that were adopted as the instrument of this research were 33 passages provided to the students of TPB-ITB as the respondents. The criteria of percentage in this closure technique research was of Rankin's and Culhane's. The result of this research was that the level of readability of basic science texts (physics, chemistry, mathematics,

and biology) generally belonged to medium category (score : 46.83). The readability of physics texts was high (60.51), that of chemistry was medium (52), of biology medium (43.19), and of mathematics low (31.62). At a glance analysis (needs a further research), language is not the main factor for failing to comprehend the scientific texts. The shape and the small size of letter fonts (10) and the density of lines (1-1.5 space) is one of the causes of unexpected readability level.

[g. Pengembangan Model Ilmu-Ilmu Kemanusiaan di Institut Teknologi Bandung Kontribusi Ilmu-Ilmu Kemanusiaan Berbasis Teknologi dalam Mendukung Pembangunan Nasional Berkelanjutan Miftah Faridl, Wawan Jatnika, Anggiat BP. Sinaga, Prima Roza, Dicky R. Munaf](#)

Abstract. As far as the discovering of the relevant model for developing humanities and social science for ITB, this study employed the survey descriptive – evaluative method. The method was used to explore the stakeholders’ perception concerning what they need, how to cope with the needs, who does what, for whom something is done, and what risks will result from what is done. Based on the data analysis on the stakeholders’ perception, it was found that the subjects in the curriculum of every study program in ITB, including the subjects taught by the expert group, had not yet successfully contributed to the production of ITB graduates that can play their role as the agents of change. In addition, the interviews with the ITB students showed that the subjects that they needed were the subjects that could help them apply what they have learned as well as could help them contribute to the national development. It was found that the subjects that they needed were the subjects which could help them to do an effective communication, to participate in a teamwork, to acquire autonomous qualities, and to attain entrepreneur traits. Based on the above-mentioned findings, developing the humanities, life science, and social science for ITB should therefore be based on the epistemology that can fashion ITB students to be a group of people that have moral integrity, communication skills, team work capabilities, opportunity-creating abilities, self-potency development skills, and soft skills. Key words: Moral Integrity, Communication skills, cultural network skills, self-potential development skills, entrepreneurship.

1. Jurnal Socioteknologi, Edisi 11 Tahun 6, Agustus 2007, ISSN 1858-3474
a. [KETIDAKPASTIAN ITU MAHAL, Maman A. Djauhari](#)

ABSTRACT. The uncertainty of life could be perceived as a blessing in disguise to those who are sane and sensible. The intellectual development of an individual determines the degree of such a perception. It is therefore necessary that we manage the uncertainty of life in such a way that we can achieve harmonious lives while making progress without the violation of the social norms. To do so, the humanities, are likely to be the relevant tools. The roles of these tools for managing the uncertainty of life are discussed in this article.

b. [Peran Ilmu Kemanusiaan Dalam Meningkatkan Mutu Manusia Indonesia Melalui Perlindungan Anak Dalam Rangka Mewujudkan Anak Indonesia yang Sehat, Cerdas Ceria, Berakhlak Mulia dan Terlindungi](#) Tb. Rachmat Sentika DR, dr, Sp.A., MARS

Abstract. Enhancement of humans' life-quality must become a focus & major issue on analyzing HSc (humanity science). Because HSc plays a decisive role in tridarma(3duties) of higher-learning institution which may aim to the utmost purpose for national interests. Main chapter of humans' life-quality, is children protection. For they consist 40% of total Indonesian population, especially Indonesia had ratified CONVENTIONS on Child-ren-rights. However, we have not publicized it, such an incompetence greatly hampers the accomplishment of children protection. Supposedly, government real-efforts are in creating children protection environs, improving values & traditions. Which in turns, to forward children's respect & dignity. Along to explore the mobilization of their resource to back up children protection accomplishment.

c. [Peran Sosial Politik Kyai di Indonesia](#) Dr. Miftah Faridl

Abstract. The social and political behavior differences among the Kyais (Islamic religious leaders) have been very much influenced by two main factors: their social position and personal capability. The former factor relates with their social position with which they drive the social changes. They function as a 'cultural broker' because they can communicate with various social groups and accommodate each social group's interest. The latter factor deals with their capability, based on their understanding about Islamic teachings, in guiding their local Islamic believers to make their political decisions.

d. [KONSEP PERWAKILAN DI DAERAH UNTUK PENGAMANAN LAUT SEIRING IMPLEMENTASI MILLENIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS \(MDG's\)](#) Miswan H [1], Dindin Kurnadi [2], Dicky R. Munaf [3]

Abstract. The Indonesia's Presidential Decree No. 81 on the revitalization of the maritime Safety Agency (MSA) states that this agency's main tack and function is to coordinate the policymaking concerning the integrated safety operations. This task and function is based on the sustainable development prnciples and the goals of the Indonesia people's welfare. In relation to the task and function, MSA sets up its regional representative councils in three different sea water territories of Indonesia's islands.

e. [EFFICIENT READING](#) Dra. Lily Marliah, M.Hum.

Abstract. Efficient Reading is very useful for readers especially for students of universities because most books in universities are still printed in English. However, many Indonesian students of universities could't cope with university textbooks written in English. The objective of the writing was to present the way of reading efficiently. The writing presented some factors to do efficient reading : i determining the purpose of your reading; ii choosing the right material;

iii using the text effectively; iv skimming and scanning to get an adequate understanding. The writer suggests that we have to make reading as a habit to improve your reading speed and understanding.